The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,731. New Series.]

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ZINCKE—At Fort George, on Friday the 4th March, Mr. William Zincke, of the Bombay City Mission, aged 48 years, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

WRIGHT—At Calcutta, on the 15th February, the wife of Mr. William Wright, of a son.

FALCON—At Dacca, on the 18th February, the wife of A. B. Falcon, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KING—SMITH—At St. John's Church, Calcutta, on the 22nd February, by the Revd. A. B. Spry, B.A., Henry Oakes King, Esq., of Bhangulpore, to Sarah Amelia, fourth daughter of the late A. T. Smith, Esq.

MULLER—HILL—At Calcutta, on the 22nd February, by the Revd. E. Storrow, William Charles Müller, Esq., of Darjeeling, to Mary Mason, youngest daughter of the late Revd. Micaiah Hill, of Berhampore.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain George Bilton, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bilton.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(To sail in March.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. Livesay, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*, and Owners or to Capt. Livesay,

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
(To sail in March.)

THE fine A 1 Ship BRITISH CROWN, 1,120 tons register, Henry Whitfield, Commander, has very superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for ship *British Crown*, or to Captain Whitfield

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR, HIGGINSON, 800 tons, (160 H. P.) Captain Betts, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 10 A. M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.

Bombay, 26th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	5th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	11th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Tuesday	8th March	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	11th „	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	15th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	18th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	8th March	MAHARAJ	at 1 P. M.
Friday	11th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	15th „	MAHARAJ	at 4 P. M.
Friday	18th „	TELEGRAPH	at 8 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal table* and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8.5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Creig, will be despatched on TUESDAY the 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees per *Montrose* wanted for G W 50 Cases Compound British Spirits—

Unless Boats are sent off for the same on or before SATURDAY the 5th instant, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

NOTICE.—The *Montrose*, Captain P. McIntyre, having arrived from Glasgow, is now ready to discharge, and Consignees are requested to send off BOATS without delay for their Goods, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after having left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Montrose*.

Bombay, 19th February 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ship "ROBERT RITSON," Captain John Russell, from Liverpool, is now ready to discharge her cargo, the consignees of which are requested to send off boats to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain Russell will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the ship *Robert Ritson*.

No. 27, Meadow Street, 29th February 1864.

ALL CLAIMS against the vessels of the late Anglo-Chinese Squadron to be sent in for settlement on or before the 9th inst., to Captain D. Cruikshank, Steamer *Kiangsoo*, off the Apollo Bunder.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

WE beg to announce that we have from the 1st instant commenced business as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

GEO. PHILLIPS & Co.,

1st March 1864. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.

Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable European FEMALE to any Family or Lady returning to England *via* the Cape or Overland. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.

25th February 1864.

THE Managing Committee of the AMATEUR THEATRICALS beg to announce that their next performance will take place at the Grant Road Theatre, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant. Early application for Tickets should be made to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort and Byculla.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of INTEREST allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 day's notice of withdrawal, will be FIVE PER CENT. per annum until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for *three months certain*, until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees fifty (50) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 24th March, instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

AUCTION OF RAILWAY IRON.—Under instructions received from Messrs. Finlay & Co. the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, on TUESDAY the 15th proximo, the undermentioned RAILWAY IRON, landed ex *Rob Roy*, and now lying at Keamaree, viz:—

1,540 Iron Rails.
26 Round Bars.
1,294 Flat Iron Bars.
11,009 Fishing Plates.

TERMS.

Purchasers to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. at the time of sale, the balance of purchase money to be paid, and delivery taken within 15 days thereafter.

The Iron will be on account, and at the risk and expense of purchasers from and after the time of sale.

Kurrachee, 22nd Feb. 1864. M. BRUCE, Auctioneer.

REWARD OF RUPEES 500.—Four Currency Notes of the following numbers and marks are missing from 5 o'clock P.M. of Wednesday the 24th instant. Whoever gives information which may lead to their recovery, to the undersigned, will receive the above reward. Necessary intimation has been given to the Bank of Bombay to withhold payment.

$\frac{c}{14}$—26008 for Rs. 1,000; $\frac{c}{14}$—25548 for Rs. 1,000; $\frac{c}{13}$—24776 for Rs. 1,000; $\frac{c}{9}$—06827 for Rs. 500.

26th February 1864. A. TAYLOR & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES required for the Arsenal at Belgaum during 1864-65, will be received on TUESDAY the 22nd proximo, at the office of the Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance at Belgaum.

The conditions of contract and all other particulars may be learnt on application at the office of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

DAVID J. KINLOCH, Captain,
Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance S.M.C.

Belgaum, 12th February 1864.

THE GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 17th MARCH, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE AND SHIPPING NEWS.

PROSPECTUS.

ON the 7th instant will be published the first Number of a new publication, having for its object to supply to the Merchants and others of Bombay a long-felt want by the mercantile community, by establishing a daily Return of Imports and Exports, together with Shipping and Freight Reports, Market Reports, &c., which shall give the names of the Ships in Harbour, the Vessels expected, the names of their Captains, Agents, and Dubashes, where from or bound to, the daily Arrivals and Departures, the Vessels spoken with, and such other shipping information as may, from time to time, be useful to the mercantile community, together with a fortnightly Summary of Imports, Exports, and Prices Current for transmission to England by each Mail.

Bombay rapidly becoming *the* Port of India, is without reliable data on the above important points, the information already supplied being notoriously defective and incorrect in almost every point of importance; the Returns published by the Chamber of Commerce being always behind date, and the present daily Export Lists and Commercial Reports not supplying information on many points on which it will be the aim of the Proprietors of the *Mercantile and Shipping News*, to furnish information.

It is also proposed, as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose, to publish daily in the *Mercantile and Shipping News* reports of Imports and Exports from all the chief ports of India and the East. It is also intended to make arrangements for obtaining Telegrams from England by every Mail, of the departure of ships to and arrival from India, the price of Cotton, Seed, Piece Goods, &c., &c., up to the latest dates.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Annual Subscription, payable in advance		Rs. 46	0	0
Per Quarter	ditto ditto	„ 12	0	0
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Single Copy, Annas 4.

Orders and communications to be addressed to Pearse & Co., Proprietors of the *Mercantile Press*, 16, Borah Bazar, Fort, (opposite the Commissariat Stores.)

NOTICES.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.
With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN,
Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power	£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide	£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large OFFICE, at No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, a large GODOWN in Forbes Street, opposite to the Fort Police Office. Apply to

FRAMJEE DADABHOY & Co.

No. 6, Apollo Street.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co., on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

FOR SALE.—A fine upstanding, high caste, 5 year old, Iron Grey Arab Horse, fifteen hands high, with great power and fine action, would make a grand Cavalry Charger. Price Rs. 1,575. A certificate of soundness will be given. Also, a very powerful dark brown Arab Horse, 5 years old, about 14-1 high, with black points Price Rs. 900. To be seen at Mr. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon Commission Stables, Byculla.

26th February 1864.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by Duke, Clapshaw, and Page.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by Duke.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fancel Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Girgaum Road, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE!—PRIZE MEDAL 1862.—BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHT.—Light Only On The Box.—The Patent Safety Match affords an instant ignеous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL THEIR DANGEROUS PROPERTIES.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100 150, 250, 500 and 1,000.

Sole Importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor (slide boxes).

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

Whitechapel Road, London, E.C.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee—Mr. Walter Meiklejohn; *Poona*, Mr. Cowasjee Furdoonjee.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

In One Vol., 494 *pp. large 8vo.*

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BBBBBB extra thick, Rs. 9 per doz.

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HH hard.	do.
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Dessert Forks „	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Table Spoons „	27 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Spoons „	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Tea Spoons „	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	18 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Salt S. gilt bowls „	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0
Sugar Tongs ...each	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Sugar Spoons „	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. „	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Gravy Spoons „	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8
Soup Ladle „	9 0	15 0	15 0	[illegible] 0	12 0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle „	3 8	4 12	4 12	4 0	4 0
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Pickle Forks „	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 8
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Extra strong	10	25	25	35
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Superior	12	29	30	43
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Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

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Une Jambe de Moins, par Ernest Serret	1	8
A Pied, en Wagon, par Eanule Deschanel	2	12
Souvenirs d'un Prisonnier de Guerre au Mexique	3	0
Les Fréres du ut Gome, par Emanuel Gonzales	1	8
Histoire d'un Homme par Amédée Achard	1	8
Une Aventure sur la Mer Rouge, par Louis Deville.	2	8
Voyages et Chasses dans L'Himalaya par Jules Gerard	2	4
Fables de Florian, Ecqlogues et contes en vers illustrees	5	0
L'Heritage et d'autres contes par Mme. Leanie D'aunes	1	8
Le Chemin des Ecoliers par X. B. Samtine avec. 450 vignettes	16	0
Messeniennes es Chants populaires, par G. Delavigne	5	4
Les Mystéres de Paris par Eugene Sue, 10 vol.	7	8
La Vigie, de Koat—Ven, Roman Maritime par Eugene Sue, 3 vol	2	4
Arthur par Eugene Sue, 4 vol.	3	0
Latreaumont par do. 2 vol.	1	8
Therese Dunoyer do. 2 vol.	1	8
Comedies Sociales do.	0	12
Deleytar, Godolphin, Kardiki Eug. Sue	0	12
Deux Histoires 1772-1810, par Eug. Sue, 2 vol.	1	8
La Congaratcha do. 2 vol.	1	8
La Salamandra do. 2 vol.	1	8
Jean Cavalier, par Eugene Sue, 4 vol	3	0
L'ane Mort par Jules Janin, Edition illustree	5	0
Lecons D' Armes	7	8
Le Compagnon du Tour de France par G. Sand, 2 vol.	1	8
Impressions de Voyage Alexandre Dumas, 2 vol.	3	8
Les Sept Cordes De la Lyre par George Sand, 2 vol	1	8
Les Messisipiens	0	12
Isidora Journal d' unsolitaire a Paris, do.	0	12
Les Mattres Mosaistes, it do.	0	12
Revue de deux Mondes	1	0
——— Annuaire du Revue des deux Mondes	3	0
Manuel de Philosophie Ch. Renouvier	2	8
La Musique par M. Felis	2	0
Les Lois, de Platon	2	8
Letat Republique de Platon traduction de Grou	4	0

N. B.—The greater number of the above have been reduced in price in order to ensure a speedy sale.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.

LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old*	Rs. 40 per dozen, quarts	
Do. fine	„ 25	do.
Red Seal Sherry	„ 24	do.
Black Seal Sherry	„ 20	do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage	1854	Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do.	1858	„ 26.
2 Do. do. do.	1860	„ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„ „
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Action & Worthington of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„ 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„ 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„ 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„ 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„ 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 20
Do. do. do.	do.	„ 18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	„ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„ 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	29	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:

CHAMPAGNE.			
Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	„ 32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	„ 32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin.	„ 32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	„ 17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	„ 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	„ 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	„ 36	do.	quarts.
MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.			
Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg	at Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	„ 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	„ 35	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	„ 25	do.	quarts.
CLARET.			
St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils ainé	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	„ 3	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do.	„ 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	„ 3	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co.	„ 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	„ 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville do.	„ 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte do.	„ 35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, (apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.)

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at	per dz.	Rs. 4½
Do. in pints	„	„ 3
Porter in pints (expected)	„	„ 3

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts, and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

	per dozen.
BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 16
Old do. do.	„ 21
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„ 15
Do. white do.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Do. in pints	„ 20
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	„ 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„ 9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. } Expected shortly.	
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 13
CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof	At various prices.
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding	At various prices.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅜.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Pussle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chess-board"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
„ „ Non Plus
„ Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
„ Aunt Sally
„ Ringolette
„ Russian Bear Hunt
„ English Loto
„ Targetta
„ Red, White, and Blue
„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
„ Game of War
„ Puff and Dart
„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
„ Gwalior
„ Hard Lines
„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST received per Overland Mail, an assortment of handsome mounted cluster brilliant Rings—price Rs. 150 to Rs. 700. Gold and Silver English Lever Watches.

Hurnaum Street. D. DAVIS & Co.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank on which the 4th Call has not been paid into this Office on or before MONDAY the 14th instant. By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for four months certain.

The rate of Interest allowed on three months' deposits will, until further notice, be one per cent. above the rate allowed by the Bank of Bombay.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Grand Arsenal at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY the 8th instant, sundry old condemned STORES.

Terms—Cash.—Lots to be paid for on the spot, and removed within six days from the date of sale, otherwise the lots will be forfeited.

J. WORGAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Principal Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 3rd March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope, for three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore, for eight time-expired convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans, for one hundred and sixty-one native convicts.

Tenders will be received at this Office on MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 1 P.M., from parties desirous of tendering for the conveyance to the Andamans of the number of convicts above alluded to.

The Tender should specify the date on which the ship will be ready to leave this.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th March 1864.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Grand and Novel Entertainment under distinguished Patronage.

The Parsi Elphinstone Club will make their fifth appearance this season on

MONDAY, THE 7TH MARCH 1864,

when will be presented Morton's much admired Farce of "GOING TO THE DERBY."

To be followed by an excellent sketch in three parts, written expressly for the Club by a gentleman of Her Majesty's Civil Service, entitled—

"THAT VOICE"!*

The whole to conclude with the screaming after-piece of "SENT TO THE TOWER."

In the interval a Song on the sensational SHOE QUESTION, as well as other Comic Songs and Dance will take place.

Dress Circle (reserved) Rs. 5 | Stalls ....Rs. 3
" (unreserved) " 4 | Gallery............ " 2
Pit............Re. 1

N. B.—Tickets will be had at the *Times of India* office and at the doors of the Theatre on the night of the performance.

* Printed pamphlets of this Play will be had at the Theatre on the night of the performance for eight annas each.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th March, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, *Ottawa*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem. Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR CAPE MUSSENDOM, &c.

Mails for Cape Mussendom, Bushire, and Bussora, per H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock A.M.

CALENDAR.—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Tuesday	8th	8h. 50m. A. M.
First Quarter, Tuesday	15th.....	10h. 59m. A. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday	23rd.....	3h. 16m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday	31st.....	3h. 11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	5	Venus rises at 4h. 23.	6 18	6 6	8 42	9 11	3rd March 1864. Time—7h. 59m. 1s. 7
Sun.	6	4th Sunday in Lent.	6 17	6 6	9 36	10 [illegible]	
Mon.	7	Perpetua, M.	6 16	6 0	10 [illegible]	10 40	
Tues.	8	Venus sets 3h. 39m.	6 15	6 1	11 8	11 29	
Wed.	9	Mars rises, at 3. 28.	6 15	6 7	11 51	—	
Thur.	10	Daybreak at 4h. 51m	6 13	6 0	0 13	0 [illegible]	
Fri.	11	Twilight ends at 7. 21	6 13	6 1	0 53	1 [illegible]	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 21	KURRACHEE	Feb. 26
AGRA	Feb. 27	LAHORE	Feb. 24
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 27	LONDON	Feb. 3
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MADRAS	Feb. 26
BANGALORE	Feb. 19	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Feb. 25	MEERUT	Feb. 26
CAPE	Dec. 28	OUDH	Feb. 27
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 13	PENANG	Feb. 24
DELHI	Feb. 25	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Feb. 22
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864.

WE have not unfrequently heard natives complain of the absence under the British rule in India of what may be called the romance of service. The Governor General does not often promote to the Lieutenant Governorship of a province the bawarchi who has cooked him a perfect dish, or reward with large landed estates the barber who has shaved him clean and comfortably.

Among the not uncommon freaks of despotic power are the public display of strong personal likes and dislikes, and the bestowal of splendid rewards on favourites for trifling services. The Mahomedan conquerors of Hindustan, on the principle, we imagine, of *mal-i-muft, dil be rahm*, on which conquerors generally act, were prodigal in granting high offices and splendid jagheers to their retainers on trivial occasions. Men of mean birth and scanty fortunes, were thus often raised to wealth and station through the mere luck of pleasing the sovereign. Much the same caprice obtained in the Hall of Audience as in the Seraglio. Such a state of things seems to have presented peculiar attractions to the native mind. The fact that a necessary consequence of the bestowal of excessive rewards on the fortunate few must have been the total disappointment of many less lucky, but equally deserving, seems to be either not comprehended or disregarded. All the world over we see that the lottery with large prizes is more attractive than that in which the prizes are small, though the blanks are fewer. There is a gambling propensity in human nature, which is stronger, perhaps, among Orientals than other races, and lies doubtless at the root of all this. It is evidently more to their liking to hang on for an indefinite time in the expectation of getting some day a dewanship, or an immense jagheer, than to serve with only the certainty of a gradual increase of salary, and a small pension at the end of their career. Thus it is that we hear natives bemoaning the fact that, though they may serve the British Government ever so well, it never goes much out of its way to reward them; and the service of the native dynasties appears to them erroneously to have held out much greater advantages than that of the English.

Another reason of the feeling is probably to be found in the peculiar fitness of the native for distinguishing himself in just those kinds of service that are the most likely to bring extraordinary rewards from unscrupulous masters, and of gratifying them by the display of exactly those qualities which are usually pleasing to half-civilised tyrants;—in the irksomeness to him of a long routine of faithful service under masters who look upon his doing his duty as nothing more than he is bound to do; and in the few opportunities under a regular and well-ordered government of doing any thing out of the way, or making a splendid harvest out of corruption. There was a great deal more of personal service required in the good old days of the Great Mogul, than in ours; and personal service is just that for which the native is preeminently adapted. Flattery and grovelling servility cost him no sacrifice of feeling and paid him well. He had no scruples about the performance of secret services to gratify the darker passions of human nature, and waited with longing for an errand of treachery, or blood, which, while it was quite congenial to him to execute, was sure to set him high up the tree, if done well. The pomp and pageant of power, too, were gratifying to his senses and his vanity. A master in a plain coat appears to him hardly worth serving. Pomp and pageant were as characteristic of the native government, as want of all show is of ours.

The feelings we refer to are, as might be expected, more characteristic of the Mahomedans than the Hindoos, as they got more of the loaves and fishes to look back to, not to take into the question sympathy of race with the ruling power. It is not to be wondered at, then, that ingratitude is one of the bad qualities which the natives are wont to attribute to us. They cannot understand gratitude being governed by any laws, any more than the mistress will take economy as an excuse for the smallness of her lover's gifts.

It is a sincere source of gratulation to ourselves, however, that we do not come up to the native expectation in most of these respects; that our promotion is not much influenced by caprice; that we do not take from one to give to another; that we are not fond of absurd flattery; and that our exigencies are not such as to demand much secret service. If we made a little more show, it would probably be better; we should sacrifice nothing by it, and cease to be considered beggarly, as we are at present. Want of a certain amount of show is in the eyes of the native nothing less than indecency. We carry it to extremes, to extremes in some cases which would be considered indecency even at home;—and, in this case, by contempt of the opinions of the people we bring ourselves into contempt.

The natives are not, moreover, wholly without grounds for charging us with ingratitude. In the distribution of rewards it is, no doubt, difficult in all cases to distinguish between the deserving and the undeserving. The number of undeserving persons rewarded for their conduct during the great mutiny would certainly seem to evidence no lack on our part of eagerness to reward; but there were very many really deserving, who, for want of the influence to get their claims represented, did not obtain their due, and to whom it is no consolation to know that the Government would have rewarded them, had it known them. However much this is to be regretted, it was, no doubt, unavoidable, and must have occurred even under a government in closer and more intimate contact with the governed than ours. We cannot therefore take to ourselves any blame on this head. But there are some instances, in which we regret to be compelled to admit that we have of late fairly laid ourselves open to the charge of ingratitude. In the rage for economy there has been throughout the country a general and wholesale abolition of offices which may have been superfluous. Sufficient provision has not generally been made for servants thus suddenly deprived of their posts through no fault of their own. Where servants of our own race have been unable to stifle their just reproaches, it is hardly to be expected that strangers will form a more favourable judgment of our generosity, or be less likely to express their feelings. It may be said that the incumbents had no vested interests; but there are many whose length of service amounts to much the same thing; and it must not be forgotten that we ourselves, at all events, have a vested interest in the good will of the people, which it would be false economy to endanger for the sake of saving a few rupees to the Exchequer.

IN these days of boundless enterprise, when we can rarely indeed regard a man, and see no speculation in his eyes, when everybody, like Dr. Riccabocca, is venturing into the stocks, we may perhaps be permitted, with all humility and deference, to throw out a petty suggestion, as a scheme for a new Company. One scheme is, it must be confessed, a very poor unfledged brat; but such as it is, being our own, we could like to see it nursed into maturity by some one, casting his eyes about for a new field of enterprise. In singleness of heart and not having the fear of the *Times of India* before our eyes, we give our modest infant to the public, in the form of a proposition, for a Company to supply Bombay with an Opera, or otherwise, with good Music.

Any one who has been in England within the last three or four years, must have been surprised to have observed the growth of the love of music among all classes—a love which has been developed by the opportunity of indulging it. The poet did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones and floods—

> "Art. Materna rapidos merantem.
> Fluminum lapsus, celeresque ventos,
> Blandum et auritas fidibus canoris.
> Ducere quercus."

Our modern Orphei draw something much more difficult to extract, to wit, great heaps of sovereigns from the plethoric pockets of John Bull. The cantatrice cannot be overpaid, and fiddling is, pecuniarily speaking, in the ascendant. Whether it be to the leviathan concerts under Ogdenham's little domes, where

> "Strong in new arms, lo! Giant Handel stands"

to the Philharmonic on Monday evening popular concerts, or the Holborn Casino, to the exposition of Beethoven or severe old John Sebastian Back, or the sensuous waltz of D'Albert or Laurent, to the empyrean of Her Majesty's, where Rossini, Gounod or Meyerbeer hold their Court, no matter where, let there be music, no matter of what kind, neither flock the attuned ears of Great Britain's public. Unfortunately the Opera is fostered by Mr. Gyes and Mr. Harris in London, a repast only for the upper ten thousand; to the million a treat rare as angel's visits: but for proof that it is a medium for conveying sweet sounds peculiarly appreciated by the educated Englishman, we may point to the singular success which the cheaper English Opera has invariably met with in London; and to the fact that there are no more liberal and frequent supporters of the Operas in foreign cities, whether Rome, Naples, Florence, Vienna or Paris, than the English who travel or reside there.

As a pecuniary speculative we are very confident that our little scheme would pay: every body with the slightest aspirations to a taste would take a box, or a stall, for the season: it would become the fashion and there are, we are assured, without reckoning upon native assistance, sufficient English residents here, wealthy enough and musical enough to support an Opera of decent pretensions. Has not the poet told us that—

> "The man that hath no music in himself,
> Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
> Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils;
> The motives of his spirit are dull as night,
> And his affections dull as Erebus:
> Let no such man be trusted."

As it is notorious (to judge by the bills flying about) that every body is to be trusted in Bombay, if Shakspeare's philosophy holds good in the converse, very large audiences might be nightly expected.

Nothing surprises a stranger landing in Bombay so much, as the dead level at which Anglo-Indians here carry on the dull routine of daily existence; he sees in full working operation the process which turns out the typical "Old Indian," that awful social failure and bore: he learns why that terrible "Old Indian" can converse upon no other mortal subject than that of India: and having fully observed his "broughtings up" he ceases to wonder at the result. It may be asked, whether we think that the introduction here of an Italian opera would do much to enliven the education of this Old Indian! It would certainly do something and would at any rate be a step in the right direction; a step towards the recognition and support of the liberal arts of all of which at present we are so disgracefully oblivious.

At the very least it would contribute a beam to enliven our gloominess and give a helping hand to drive dull care away:

> When griping grief the heart doth wound,
> And doleful dumps the mind oppress,
> Then Music, with her silver sound,
> With speedy help doth lend redress.

WE hear from the Persian Gulf that H. M. S. *Coromandel*, with Colonel Stewart, Sir Charles Bright, and Staff on board, after having gone down to Muscat to coal, was to leave that port on the 23d ult. for Bushire to make some necessary arrangements there, returning to Mussendom to begin laying the cable towards the head of the Gulf when the *Tweed* and *Assaye* arrived. It is reckoned that the line will be finished within four weeks' time. The *Victoria* had been ordered down to Kurrachee to bring up a flat with materials on board for the expedition, and the gunboat *Hugh Rose* is to replace her at Mussendom to protect that station.

H. M. S. *Dalhousie* sails this evening from Bombay for Mussendom with the *Euphrates* and *Constance* in tow loaded with plant for the various stations. The whole telegraph fleet will then have left our harbour for the Gulf, with the exception of the steamer *Amberwitch*, which will follow as soon as she comes out of dock.

SIR CHARLES WOOD has, says the *Englishman*, got tired of the Mysore Princes. "The Princes in direct descent by the female line petitioned for equal allowances with the descendants by the male line. The Secretary of State refused their petition and referred to his previous orders and instructions."

THERE have (says the *Friend of India*) been rumours this week of serious disturbances at Dinapore, but we believe they have arisen out of very simple circumstances. "The Punjab Government ascertained that certain sums of money had been sent up the country from Patna to assist the fanatics and Hindostanees in the recent disturbances, and Lieutenant Parsons, a trustworthy police officer, was commissioned to follow up the clue which had been obtained to the originators of this illegal proceeding. He was so far successful that he apprehended four men at Patna, and nothing more alarming than this has taken place. The prisoners are all Mussulmans, and of the same sect. They were living at Thanasur and Umballah, and their trial has already commenced."

THE *Delhi Gazette* has been informed of a strong rumour current in official quarters, to the effect that 6,000 troops will be located for the future at Morar. Jhansie will be reduced in consequence.

THE Nawab of Rampore has (says the same journal) resigned his seat in Council. "He has returned to the North-West Provinces. The reason assigned for his resignation is that his health gave way; the musquitos attacked him so savagely that he had no sleep for a week. His Highness has expressed astonishment at the Viceroy remaining in such a noisome pestilent hole as Calcutta;—and His Highness is not the only one who is astonished. Until the Government is transferred to a more healthy and comfortable locality he declines with 'clasped hands, on bended knees to hold office."

THE probability of war in Europe, in which England would have to take part, affects the contemplated Artillery Relief. The 1st Brigade will not, according to the *Delhi Gazette*, come out for a time, to relieve the 2nd, the reason being that in the event of England being compelled to take the field this summer, she will require all her Armstrong batteries, and all her Armstrong-trained gunners and officers for some other purpose than to hold India.

WE read in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 27th ultimo, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Captain Bamfield at Patna, whither he had gone on duty collecting and examining evidence bearing on the Umballah conspiracy case, the enquiry into the guilt of the prisoner Mahomed Shuffee, before Captain Tighe, the Deputy Commissioner of Umballah, had been postponed to the 24th instant.

The chief witness against Mahomed Shuffee is said to be his own brother Mahomed Ruffee. In the event of there being sufficient evidence to commit him to the higher Court, on Sir Herbert Edwardes will devolve the duty of tryng him.

The enquiry has been postponed indefinitely. The police officer, Captain Parsons, who was deputed to Patna to trace the conspiracy to its original source, has succeeded in arresting individuals of some little importance. He is bringing them up with him. The object of postponing the trial of Mahomed Shuffee is to have one trial of all the individuals principally implicated

THE second section of the Persian Gulf cable (between Gwader and Malcolm's Inlet) has been successfully laid under the engineering superintendence of Sir C. Bright and his assistant engineers Mr. J. C. Laws and Mr. F. C. Webb, the whole expedition being under the control of Colonel Stewart, R. E. Bombay is therefore now in telegraphic communication with Malcolm's Inlet, a station on the Arabian coast and about 1040 miles from Bombay, and about 500 miles from the head of the Persian Gulf.

We are enabled to lay before our readers a few particulars of this (important) undertaking. The ships containing the cable arrived at Bombay from England in the following order:—

Marian Moore	Dec. 22nd 1863.
Kirkham	Jan. 13th 1864.
Tweed	Feb. 6th do.
Assaye	Feb. 12th do.

As soon as the *Marian Moore* had arrived she was fitted under the superintendence of Sir C. Bright and staff with all the necessary machinery which she had brought out with her from England; and as soon as the *Kirkham* arrived and had been in a similar manner prepared, the expedition started from Bombay to lay the cable between Gwader on the Meckran coast and Malcolm's Inlet near Cape Mussendom on the Arabian coast.

The expedition which started, January the 21st, consisted of the following vessels:

The *Coromadel*, Captain Carew, having on board Colonel Stewart, Sir C. Bright, and Drs. Esselbach and Adair.

The *Kirkham*, in tow of the *Zenobia*, Capt. Carpendale.

The *Marian Moore* (having on board Messrs. Laws, Webb, Lambert, Alexander, Walker, and Donovan) in tow of the *Semiramis*, Captain Crocket.

All the ships arrived safely at Gwader on the 29th, when they were met by the *Victoria*, paddle steamer, and the *Clyde*, gunboat.

The *Kirkham's* portion had to be laid first as she had on board the heavy shore end for Gwader six and a half miles long.

Owing to the small depth of water in the bay the *Kirkham* could not be taken nearer than 3½ miles of the landing place.

Two miles of heavy shore end were therefore coiled on the deck of the *Clyde*, which ship could approach to within a mile of the shore. The other mile was then coiled in the two paddle-box boats of the *Zenobia*, and the *Clyde*, having these boats in tow alongside, paid out her cable bringing the boats to a distance of one mile of the shore, where the boats began to pay out in succession until the end at last was safely landed. This is perhaps one of the longest shore ends ever laid, and it required some special contrivances on board the *Clyde*. These will be detailed in a more extensive description of the whole cable, an operation which will be given when the whole work is completed. As soon as the shore end had been laid and the electrical tests had been made by Messrs. Laws and Lambert, the *Kirkham* in tow of the *Zenobia* started (at 8 P.M. of the 4th) paying out her cable.

All the machinery and arrangements worked well and smoothly; the men requisite for the operation being each appointed to a station with the same strictness and regularity as in a man-of-war at general quarters: no shouting was on any pretence allowed; but when an order had to be given a messenger was sent from one part of the ship to the other, and as the machinery and cable ran easily and smoothly, the absence of any noise was, it was remarked by those who have seen many cables laid, quite unusual.

Of course, as the paying out ship was not a steamer but merely in tow, it was necessary to be very cautious in performing the change from hold to hold, when the bight of the cable has to be brought up the hatchways, and brought into the fair-leaders leading to the full hold. The two changes were, however, accomplished without the slightest hitch, although both took place at night. They were, however, anxious times for the engineers. In order to signal to the towing ship a lamp was fixed on the forecastle of the cable ship which could show either white, green, or red, the same as a railway signal, the white denoting go on; green go slow; red, stop her.

In the day time small hand flags of the same colour were used.

In addition to this a lamp with moveable dark shade was fitted, so that by pressing a handle the light appeared and when the handle was let go the light disappeared. By making the light appear for short and long intervals representing the dots and dashes of the Morse printing alphabet messages were sent and read with the greatest rapidity. This system, which has, it is well known, been adopted before by Dr. Whitehouse with Gye's lime light, answered admirably and enabled constant communication between the two ships to be obtained with a rapidity utterly impossible with the old cumbersome system of lanterns at the yard arm, mast head, &c. Whilst paying out, an abstract of political news just received at Bombay was telegraphed through the cable to the *Kirkham*. This was again flashed on in a few minutes by means of the lamp telegraph to the *Zenobia*. The captains and officers of the ships were enchanted with this rapid mode of signalling by night at sea, and declared that in ten years' time they would certainly be obliged to pass at the Board of Trade an examination of proficiency in the Morse alphabet before they obtain their certificate. During the paying out careful electrical tests were taken from the ships measuring the resistances of the copper gutta percha in terms of Siemen's well known units. The galvanometer employed was one on Professor Thomson's marine principle but improved by a magnetic shield of soft iron so as to prevent the effect of the earth's magnetism from affecting the needle. The copper resistance was measured by means of Wheatstone's electrical balance or bridge as it more generally is termed. When the *Kirkham's* cable, 187 miles in length, was nearly all paid out, the ship was brought up (at 10-40 A.M. of the 6th) off Cape Mundanny and the signal made from the *Kirkham* to the *Marian Moore* "anchor on our starboard bow," which was immediately carried out. The end of the cable on board the *Kirkham* was then passed out of the ship and hauled by a hawser on board the *Marian Moore*, the bight of cable on board the *Kirkham* being carefully eased down by ropes and guys into a boat which in its turn, whilst the *Marian Moore* kept hauling on the cable, lowered the bight down and let it go, thus effecting the change from *Kirkham* to *Marian Moore* by about 3 P.M. of the same date. The rest of the day was employed in shifting men, gear and staff over to the full ship, and this indeed took until 4 o'clock P.M. of the 7th, when the paying out was resumed from the *Marian Moore*.

When off Rask Jask the fleet was anchored by previous arrangement until 6 in the evening, in order that Malcolm's Inlet, on the Arabian coast, might be made by daylight. On starting in the evening, the weather looked bad, and a N. Wester was expected, but fortunately the weather became settled. Malcolm's Inlet was entered at about 9 A.M. of the 9th. This inlet is a magnificent harbour entirely land locked by a wild savage scenery. High black volcanic looking mountains tower up on all sides, and the ships looked, when viewed from the shore, like children's toys in the midst of the gigantic scenery.

The *Marian Moore* brought up in 28 fathoms as no shoaler water could be obtained without getting close to the rocks.

Some days elapsed in making the necessary arrangement for the staff to live on shore and to receive the end of the cable. All these arrangements for stations and land lines were under Col. Stewart without any assistance from Messrs. Bright and Clark who undertook only the engineering for the cable. On the 13th the end of the cable was safely landed amidst royal salutes from the various ships, thus completing this section of the Persian Gulf cable. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the result of all the arrangements made both in electrical and engineering departments under Sir Charles Bright by Mr. J. C. Laws for the electrical testing and by Mr. F. C. Webb for the executive and engineering. To pay out from sailing vessels has always been considered justly as more dangerous than from a steamer, and indeed the adoption of sailing vessels imposed a more arduous task on the engineers actually employed in laying the cable. Every precaution had to be taken in designing the machinery to prevent the possibility of a hitch of any kind, and during the changing from hold to hold the time that the ship would take to lose her way had to be estimated with the greatest nicety. Most cables have been laid by contractors who charge an immense profit for taking what they term the risk of laying and then securing through the work against time and prudence to the permanent detriment of the cable. This in the present case has been saved by the Government by entrusting the laying of the cable to the firm of Bright and Clark, who undertook to superintend the laying of the cable, finding staff and instruments for a certain fixed and very moderate sum.

It is to be hoped that seeing the saving that this mode of dealing with submarine cable works obtains, and the much greater care that can be exercised by the engineers over the cable during laying, that other cables will be laid in a similar way instead of as in most cases paying immense premiums to contractors, in order to enable them to scamper through the work, sometimes laying the cable too tight or in wrong depths, whilst the engineers' remonstrances are met with the perpetual cry that the contractors must not be interfered with. as they have the entire responsibility of laying the cable. So the engineers must look on (as in the Red Sea and other lines) and see the line being damaged and can only afterwards "report" that irreparable and permanent injury has been done to the cable in their presence, but they could not interfere by reason of the senseless contracts which are hastily drawn up between some gentlemen high up in the Treasury or Board of Trade, and a wealthy contractor, without the slightest professional assistance from an engineer.

The *Tweed* and *Assaye* leave Bombay to-day (Feb. 29th) for the Gulf to complete the work by paying out their portions of the cable.

TELEGRAPH.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

COCHIN, 3RD MARCH.

Steamer *India* arrived.

GALLE, 4TH MARCH.

Steamer *Behar* from Bombay anchored.
Steamer *Victoria* sailed for Calcutta.

KARWAR, 4TH MARCH.

Steamer *Comorin* anchored from Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

26TH FEBRUARY.

Government Paper, Four per cent, 6 to 6½ discount.
Five per Cent. 3 to 3½ premium.
Five-and-half per Cent, 9 to 9½ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 1⅜d.
Freight to London, dead weight, £2 10s. to £2 15s. per ton.
Jute, £2 15s. to £3 per ton.
Seeds, £2 15s. to £3 per ton.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 9-14 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3 lbs. 32 inch, Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-6 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40 good seconds, 11 annas per morah.
Market for Piece Goods, quiet.
Market for Twist, very dull.

BOMBAY.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Deputy Commissary T. B. Edwards, Head Assistant in the Adjutant General's Office at Poona. The deceased died of small pox on the 3rd instant.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, to present a testimonial to the Honorable Juggonath Sunkersett, will take place in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 9th instant.

IT is positively asserted that the Honorable Mr. H. L. Anderson is expected to return from Calcutta about the end of this month to assume charge of his duties as Chief Secretary to Government.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—WE understand that a goods train on the North Eastern Line caught fire near Mulkapoor at 2 P.M. on Wednesday last, by which five waggons of cotton and two waggons of seed were totally destroyed.

A MEETING of the friends of Mr. Robert Knight will take place on Thursday, the 10th instant, at Mazagon Castle, for the purpose of determining what form their testimonial should take, which they contemplate presenting to him before his departure to England.

ON the application of the Reverend W. Maule, the chaplain of Colaba, the Municipal Commissioners have been induced to instruct the Resident Engineer of the Bombay Water Works to extend a three inch main to the gate of the Colaba Cemetery, to supply water when necessary to parties attending funerals at that Cemetery.

FURNACE SMOKE NUISANCE.—From the report of the Inspector of Furnace Smoke Nuisances connected with the Bombay Mint, it appears from the minute of the Municipal Commissioners on that report, that it is not necessary to adopt any measure in respect to the furnaces in the Mint.

WE understand that Mr. Gonne has been appointed officiating Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Revenue, and Political Departments, in room of Mr. W. H. Havelock, who has obtained leave to proceed to England. Mr. A. P. Crawford, Senior Assistant Judge at Rutnagherry, will be the acting Judge and Session Judge of Tanna, until Mr. Pinhey the newly appointed Judge takes up the charge of his duties.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the 28th Regiment at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	"Agatha"	Schmuck.
Waltz	"Prairie Flower"	Stanley.
Selection (op)	"Crown Diamonds"	Auber.
Quadrille	"Lago Maggiore"	D'Albert.
Cavatina cin cro. (op)	"Ernani"	Verdi.
Galop	"Leviathan"	D'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN ADROIT THIEF.—A few days ago the sum of 4,000 rupees was stolen from the Government solicitor's office in so adroit a manner as not to leave the slightest clue behind as to who had committed the theft, or in what manner the money was abstracted from the clerk's drawer, who had received it from a client the evening previous as the amount to be paid on a mortgage deed but which was not ready for execution that evening. The matter is to form the subject of a civil suit, as the clerk ignores his responsibility for the money deposited with him.

AN AMATEUR PLEADER.—In a case which was heard before the first Judge of the Small Cause Court on Thursday last, a Portuguese ex clerk of the Post Office, named J. Fernandes, with the dauntless bearing of the most experienced member of the bar, thrust himself forward as advocate for the plaintiff, and though repeatedly ordered to desist and retire from the side of the plaintiff, he persistently continued in his presumptuous office until almost thrust away by the bailiff of the court by orders of the Judge. This would-be lawyer afforded no small merriment to the legal profession.

A LETTER OF THANKS.—The following letter was written on the 23rd ultimo from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Honorable Juggonath Sunkersett, and Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, and R. R. Cama, Framjee Nusserwanjee, Verjeevundass Madaodass, Ramchunder Luximonjee, Moroba Hurrichunderdass, Dossabhoy Framjee, Ardaseer Framjee, and D. Sassoon, the Cazee of Bombay, and the Directors of the several Fire Temples:—

"SIR,—His Excellency the Governor in Council having communicated to the Municipal Commissioners the report of C. Forjett, Esq., acting Commissioner of Police, of the 8th ultimo, on the steps taken by him to obtain a Census of Bombay, in which document particular mention is made of the valuable assistance rendered by you, and as an accurate Census will prove of great public benefit, I am desired by the Municipal Commissioners to convey to you their special thanks for the hearty co-operation which so materially facilitated that result."

IN connection with the article on the rescue of the *Sulliman Shaw*, may be mentioned one or two other facts that have since come to our knowledge. The ship *Good Success* ran on the prongs in December, 1861, and was for some time in a position of great danger. She was laden with a China cargo, and, moreover, a great favorite with her owner, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. Through the efforts of Mr. Jolly, the pilot, she was got off safely, and her captain wrote to the owner stating this fact. The handsome sum of Rs. 50 was remitted to Mr. Jolly as remuneration for his services. On another occasion this same pilot rendered good service when the steamer *Manchester*, with a lakh and a half of treasure on board, got into difficulties off Back Bay. For that he received nothing at all.

On the 1st instant a letter appeared in the *Times of India* signed by Captain Jordan, late of the *Emma Jane*, wherein he thanked the community for the sympathy shown by them in the amount subscribed as some relief to the captain, officers, and crew of the above named ship for the losses sustained by them. We have learned through the late chief mate that only Rs. 50 was given by the captain to the second mate out of the subscriptions, and that the remainder, Rs. 4,427, has been appropriated by the captain to his own use. If this is so Captain Jordan should receive some communication on the subject from those gentlemen who subscribed with the object of benefitting the crew as well as the captain.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE Esq.,—*4th March* 1864.)

ONE OF THE IMMACULATE PURDASEE RAMOOSEES.—Purtabsing Nuncoosing was charged by his master, a wealthy Banian merchant named Khetsee Sewjee, with stealing. The prosecutor stated that for the last six months several articles of value had been missed from the house but no particular notice was taken. On the 21st of February last a valuable shawl was left for a short time on the cushion or couch in the prosecutor's office, and was missed. Information was given to the police, and on the same day the prisoner was brought to the prosecutor with the following articles which had been found in his house, all belonging to the prosecutor, and part of which had been missed from time to time:—one silver waistchain, two gold embroidered skull caps, two bundles of gold embroidered lace, one brass cup and dish, one carpet, and one weight. The articles unrecovered are one silver waistchain, one bundle of silk lace, one gold and diamond ear ornament, one gold wristlet, one gold ear ornament, one gold sarree tissue, one saree, one turban, and one white shawl, the whole of the value of Rs. 598-8. The prosecutor had some suspicion of the prisoner, hence the search in his house, the cup and dish found, bore the name of the prosecutor, the prisoner, it is perhaps unnecessary to say, denied the theft and said the property had been pledged with him by the cook belonging to his master. The prisoner was committed for trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.,—*4th March.*)

MORE TRUSTY SERVANTS.—Cassim Mahomed and Abdool Rahim Sheikh Rymon were charged with theft in a dwelling-house. It appeared the prisoners were servants to the prosecutor. On the night of Monday last, his shop was entered and property and money stolen therefrom. The property was traced in the possession of the prisoners. The prisoners were committed for trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT,

EQUITY SIDE.

Cause for hearing this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Anundrow Gunput and another *vs.* Bappoo Gungather and other. For hearing (Part heard.)

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE MANECKJEE CURSETJEE, ESQ.—*3rd March.*)

Welljee Jetha vs. Hemraj Arjoon.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 609-5, being the amount of sixteen and a quarter candies of bajree sold and delivered to defendant by plaintiff on the 9th day of February 1864. The plaintiff abandoned Rs. 109-5, in order to bring the action within the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Barton appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant.

His Honor.—What is your defence, Mr. Nusserwanjee?

Mr. Nusserwanjee stated that the goods were never sold to the defendant. They were sold to one Adamjee Borah, and his client received sixteen and a quarter candies of bajree from the plaintiff on behalf of Adamjee as his muccadum.

Mr. Barton.—I will put the plaintiff in the box, and he will prove that the goods were sold to the defendant.

Welljee Jetha, sworn.—He brought this action to recover five hundred rupees, for goods sold and delivered to defendant. The defendant himself entered into an agreement with him. His muccadum, Narrayen Damjee, and himself were present at the bunder wharf, where the defendant came and contracted to purchase the goods. It was at about 11 A.M.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nusserwanjee.—Defendant came there alone: witness and Narrayen were standing. No broker was engaged in the transaction.

Mr. Maneckjee.—The question at issue is, did the plaintiff enter into an agreement with the defendant?

Witness continued.—The goods were at the bunder. The rate was settled per candy. The rate was settled at Rs. 37-2 per candy. At first he told him that he would charge Rs. 37-8 per candy. Witness was then sitting on the heap of the bajree.

His Honor.—How will you sit on the bajree?

Mr. Barton.—The goods were delivered to some one.

His Honor—We want the fact that the defendant entered into a bargain.

Cross-examination continued.—At 11 A.M. witness and Narrayen Damjee were sitting together on the heap of the bajree. Defendant wanted the entire heap of bajree. He saw and examined the heap. He did not show him any sample. The bajree was measured then and there by witness' muccadum, and the defendant's muccadum came and took it away. When the defendant's muccadum came he was not there.

Mr. Nusserwanjee was going to put some questions to the witness, when the Judge remarked, that the question was, whether the defendant entered into a contract or not? No "ifs" or "ofs" were required in this court.

Mr. Maneckjee to the witness.—Is this your Kathavahee? you did not take any signature.

Witness.—I did not.

His Honor.—If you were to lose this case, you will lose it by your negligence. The great point is, that the man has not taken the signature of the defendant in that book.

Cross-examination continued.—Witness had no dealings with the defendant as a muccadum. Did not know whether defendant is a muccadum or not. He is trading in grain. He trades with thousands of people.

His Honor.—I ask you, Sir, give me an instance.

Mr. Barton.—I have a straight forward case. Your Honor, I want to proceed with it according to law.

Witness.—I don't know the name of any person.

His Honor.—Then your statement to the effect that the defendant trades with thousands of people is wrong.

Mr. Barton.—I can't proceed with my case this way. Do you think that Messrs. Treacher and Co. will tell the name of all their customers.

Witness continued.—He and his muccadam were on the heap when the defendant's muccadum came there. Sixty-five coolies came to take away the goods. The memorandum in the book Kathavahee was written at the bunder.

His Honor.—All this trouble has been entailed on court, owing to the signature of the defendant not being taken.

Witness did not know whether there was any case of assault pending against him in the Fort Police Office. Had received no summons from the Police Office. Did go to the Police Office to engage Mr. Barton, who was there.

Mr. Nusserwanjee.—Raghoo is a general merchant, is he not?

His Honor.—As much as you are a general pleader, and Mr. Barton a barrister.

The second witness examined on behalf of the plaintiff was one Ragoo, defendant's muccadum. He stated that the bajree was purchased by a Borah, and not by defendant. Defendant was only a muccadum to the Borah.

His Honor.—Let us have facts here, and then you may argue Mr. Barton.

Witness continued.—We debit the hamalage in muccadam's account, and receive the amount from muccadums. The purchaser's or seller's name does not appear in the book.

Mr. Nusserwanjee to the witness.—Give the full answer.

His Honor.—This is not your business, Mr. Nusserwanjee.

Witness took delivery of sixteen and a quarter candies of bajree and sent it to defendant's warehouse.

Cross-examined.—The constituent of the defendant, came to call him. The goods were purchased by the Borah. Witness was not present when the goods were purchased by the Borah. The Borah pointed him out to take the heap of bajree, and told him to take the same to defendant's warehouse. Defendant is a muccadum, and not a dealer in grain. Muccadum keeps warehouse in order to stove their constituent's goods.

Narrayen Damjee on being sworn, stated.—He was plaintiff's muccadum. Was present when the agreement was entered into between the parties. He and plaintiff were sitting together when the defendant came at the bunder. Plaintiff said he would sell the bajree for Rs. 37-8 per candy. It was subsequently settled for Rs. 37.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nusserwanjee.—Witness went at the bunder at ten or half-past ten A.M. He saw the plaintiff there. An hour after he went, the defendant came there. After having purchased the bajree he went to bring his muccadum. No papers or books were produced there, nor any paper written.

Mr. Barton.—This witness is a foolish man.

His Honor.—You should not bring such witnesses. The question is, who purchased the goods?

Mr. Barton.—There is a question of law.

Mr. Nusserwanjee.—The last witness the learned counsel said was hostile, and the present one is a foolish man.

Cross-examination continued.—After delivery the plaintiff and defendant went together. The defendant is a muccadum, as well as a dealer in grain.

Doonger Nuthoo, examined by Mr. Barton, said.—He remembered filling the bags of bajree at the bunder, and took them to the defendant's warehouse: sixteen and a quarter candies were safely delivered.

Mr. Barton.—The whole defence is, that there was no privity of contract, but it was made on behalf of a third party.

Mr. Maneckjee.—If he entered into a contract I will give you a verdict.

Mr. Barton.—I want to give publicity to this case.

At this stage of the case Mr. Barton was going to address the court, when the Judge prevented him from so doing, stating that if he, Mr. Barton, had closed his case, it was Mr. Nusserwanjee's time to address the court.

Mr. Barton.—I will call the defendant as my witness.

The defendant wholly denied the fact of his having purchased the bajree from the plaintiff either on his own account, or on behalf of some other person or persons.

Mr. Barton.—The evidence is on plaintiff's side.

His Honor.—There are contradictions, the plaintiff's only witness is a muccadum.

Mr. Barton.—What evidence there is, is in my favor.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee commented at length on the evidence produced on behalf of the plaintiff. He stated that the case as submitted on behalf of the plaintiff was no case at all. The plaintiff had been contradicted by his witnesses in all the material as well as immaterial points. After criticising upon the evidence of the witnesses, the pleader said that the question for the court to decide was, whether the plaintiff had sold or delivered to the defendant the sixteen and a quarter candies of bajree or not? The pleader admitted that his client received the bajree from the plaintiff on behalf of Adamjee Borah, as his muccadum.

Mr. Nusserwanjee called a Hindoo, who stated that he received sixteen and a quarter candies of bajree from one Adamjee Borah.

Mr. Barton.—This case must be fully reported.

His Honor.—By all means.

Mr. Barton.—The evidence is in my favor.

His Honor.—It is your opinion.

Mr. Barton.—You must hear me fully. I know that it is a perfect farce my coming in this court.

As there were no further witnesses for the defence, Mr. Barton got up and addressed the court at considerable length. He commenced by saying that the balance of testimony was in his favor. The action was brought for goods sold and delivered, and Mr. Barton contended that there was an admission that the goods were delivered to the defendant. He then went on to say that the negative testimony was inferior to positive testimony. The learned counsel said that he had the positive evidence of the plaintiff against the negative testimony of the defendant. The witness Narrayen positively swore that there was a contract between the plaintiff and defendant. The evidence given by this man was most trustworthy, and Mr. Barton asked His Honor to fully weigh the evidence before giving a verdict against his client, and concluded by saying that he was perfectly sure that the verdict would be in favor of the plaintiff.

His Honor in delivering judgment said, that the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs 619-5, being the amount of sixteen and a quarter candies of bajree sold and delivered to the defendant, and he abandoned Rs 109-5, in order to bring the action within the jurisdiction of the court. The defendant never purchased the goods, but it was admitted on his behalf that he received the goods for one Borah Adamjee, by whom he was employed as muccadum; and as the Borah happened to be absconded, the plaintiff sought to recover the amount from the defendant. His Honor said that the question before the court was, whether the defendant took delivery as a buyer directly or indirectly, or whether he received delivery as a muccadum? On the evidence which were carefully weighed by the Judge it appeared to him that the defendant did not buy the goods for himself, but for the Borah. The evidence adduced by plaintiff, and on which the learned advocate mainly relied was of himself and his muccadum, and which was of quite a contradictory nature. As the defendant did not purchase the goods, he was not liable for the same, and, therefore, His Honor must enter a verdict for the defendant.—*Verdict for defendant: costs certified.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that the report which you published in your issue of the 3rd March, of the proceedings of the last meeting of Her Majesty's Justices for the Town and Island of Bombay, is wrong in one respect. Mr. George Scott, I believe, informed the meeting of Dr. Leith's resignation as a member of the new committee, and it was then proposed, but I believe, not formally, that Dr. Hewlett should be appointed, whereas, I see that your reporter has put in the name of Dr. Bhau Daji.

4th March. A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

A REJOINDER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Cerberus" appears to possess in so unmeasureable a degree the quality of self-sufficiency ascribed by him to others that it is well he should know it.

In the first place he has not I hear shown to any one's satisfaction his title to receive his paper at all at the Post Office instead of in the usual course of delivery. People who desire such accommodation usually pay for it, and "Cerberus" is known to have a private box.

"Cerberus" should know also that nothing can be delivered out of the usual course by the mere presentation of an empowering note to his peon or even in personal demand. Were such a claim generally allowed, the whole public would suffer to an extent that would be perfectly intolerable.

In the second place "Cerberus" would have obtained a ready and civil reply to his grievance by addressing the proper official, the Post Master.

In the third place the Superintendent and the whole Post Office establishment were in office from half-past one at night for twelve consecutive hours, and besides issuing several thousands of letters throughout the island, had to despatch letters for the whole of India by the morning trains; and in addition to these, the Kurrachee steam mails.

If "Cerberus" will at any time try his hand at the above kind of work and after that turn to and aid in disposing of several cwt. of newspapers, it is probable he would be able to find his own, and at the end of twelve hours would have established a claim to depart in peace to his curry and rice without being called ugly names and being troubled by a

GRUMBLER.

GOA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—You appear to have been imposed upon by a correspondent, who sends you an alarming account of certain disturbances alleged to have recently taken place in Goa.

I send for your information an article translated from the *Aurora de Goa* which gives the true version of what has occurred. After quoting the article from the *Ultramar* which you published, the writer in the *Aurora* goes on to say:—

"It is in this way that the *Ultramar* speaks of the land leases and the lessees of Satary.

"He does not assure but insinuate.

"And we affirm that there occurred no struggle whatever, no resistance, and that not even any sign was shown on the part of the inhabitants of Satary, of a wish to defend their rights with armed hand.

"To defend their rights with the armed hand!

"The *Ultramar* who is said to be on the *watch-tower* against all the illegalities, says not even a word of disapproval, when announcing *that* wish of the Dessaes which he seems to believe! They had no such wish, but had they signified it, would the *Ultramar* approve it? Would not it censure an attempt justice, through means which are expressly forbidden by law?

"But there were no illegalities except in the *Ultramar's* imagination.

"Satary is in a perfect calm and, if there appears any movement, it is a movement, vivifying and prolific to the country, produced by the planters of coffee and sugar-canes who have turned those horrible and impassable jungles into delightful plantations and settled small population where the tiger alone used to dwell.

"Satary is and was quiet. We affirm this, and when the *Ultramar* is informed otherwise let him tell when this calmness was changed, on what day and at what place; how many battles were fought, or whether even any exchange shots occurred.

"Do not believe so easily the romancers who spread such news.

"The fact was this:—

"Amongst the agents of the planters there was one who by his continuous drunkenness and little zeal was expelled or was about to be expelled. This he no sooner heard of than, offended, he set on fire some plants newly put in the ground, and entered a neighbouring pagoda, threw down one of the idols and fled; nothing more has been heard of him.

"The inhabitants of those parts where this occurrence took place, complained of it to His Excellency the Governor General, and the latter, after hearing the complaint, answered them, as became him, that he wished to visit the new plantations, and on this opportunity would hear them with greater consideration, and that if any one had to make any reclamations of lands enclosed in the districts leased by the strangers, that was the better opportunity.

"And in fact His Excellency departed to Satary, stayed for a little at Sanguelum, and visited directly the diverse points of Satary where the planters are established.

"He rode through the province of Machilla without the least danger, there was neither struggle neither disorder. He heard the complaints, and attended to all of them providing promptly and perhaps in preference for those of small planters. The *Administrador Fiscal* of that division is charged to do them justice. The very strangers did not oppose some small reclamations made by some proprietors.

"All were satisfied and in total peace.

"But when, His Excellency heard of the profanation of the pagoda—a profanation which was highly disapproved by the planters and their other agents, and only perpetuated by one man who for his continuous drunkenness had been dismissed from the service of the planters—fearing that the inhabitants should show any desrespect to the strangers, he ordered some troops to march into Satary, wishing by their presence to prevent any such disrespect being shown, this force has already returned in part to its quarters, and the rest will in a short time follow their example.

"This is the truth. All the rest consists of fictions invented by idle or evil-minded persons.

"Let not the *Ultramar* be dejected or be rejoiced; the Satary war will not be *renewed*."

A STRANGER.

Goa, February 29.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—An article appeared in your journal of the 26th ultimo, commenting on the apathy displayed by Government, in the matter of establishing a more perfect and efficient system of lighting the entrance and approaches to our harbour. Much of the seeming apathy complained of may doubtless be attributed to the diversity of opinion existing among certain parties who have pet schemes of their own to push forward. It unfortunately happens that heads of departments do not always act in unison, and very often direct their energies to thwarting each other's views, particularly in instances where Government is not sufficiently well-informed on the subject in question, and is consequently under the necessity of referring to others for advice before coming to a decision.

Bombay is not an exception to this rule, and such seems to be the drawback in all matters mooted or brought forward for the general benefit of our thriving seaport, whether it relates to pilotage, lights, or any other suggestion having for its object the improvement of our harbour, and increasing the facilities for the despatch of business in relation to shipping.

This continual reference by Government to the heads of certain departments, results in nothing being carried out, for reasons only too obvious to those conversant with the routine of matters. Bombay harbour possesses great natural advantages, and perhaps no port in the world is more free from hidden dangers or more easy of access or egress.

Any commander of ordinary intelligence who has once visited Bombay, being as capable of conducting his vessel into port with safety, as the most experienced pilot of 20 years' standing; and if there is really some improvement necessary in the present system of harbour lights, it would be well if Government would take a plain common sense view of the matter, instead of consulting parties persistently holding opinions diametrically opposed to each other. We would then have the subject disposed of and hear no more of committees and enquiries being instituted futile and of no effect from the very nature of their constitution.

To give an example of the limited amount of experienced local nautical skill necessary to navigate a vessel into our port, during the most stormy weather of the S. W. monsoon, fully three-fourths of inward bound vessels run in without pilots, and this is done also with the present alleged defective systems of harbour lights.

There is probably no port equal in magnitude of trade with Bombay, that can boast of fewer shipwrecks in its vicinity within a given number of years—a powerful argument in favour of the natural facilities of the harbour. It is admitted on all hands that the pilot service is not adequate in its organization and practical working to the requirements of the port; and the public was led to expect some beneficial results from the labours of the committee appointed to consider the matter, reorganize the service and take upon itself the responsibility of the duties being effectively carried out. Although the committee has been several months in operation, it is generally understood nothing has been decided upon, owing to a want of unanimity on certain material points.

The fine weather season is drawing to a close, and we may reasonably expect in due time the pilot farce of S. W. monsoon 1863 being revived, and again introduced on the stage, minus the attraction of the redoubtable brig *Euphrates*, detailed for special service as a telegraph hulk.

Had Government placed the whole affair untrammelled in the hands of the Chamber of Commerce, the new system would long ere this have been arranged, the necessary vessels ordered to be built in England, and doubtless nearly completed.

The same rule will apply to lights and all harbour improvements. There would be no difficulty in the way of carrying out energetically works that are admitted to be urgently required, having at the same time a port fund showing a clear annual surplus of a lac of rupees or upwards.

In the matter of landing-places, I beg to observe that my acquaintance with Bombay extends so far back as 1838. There were two public landing-places at that period, the Apollo Pier and Custom House stairs: they are still in existence with no additions, although the traffic has increased in the mean time to a prodigeous extent a visit to either of them would not fail to convince any one of the extreme necessity of additional landing-places being provided. The utter absence of order and confusion that prevails baffles all description, more particularly at the Custom House stairs, and I do not see how such a state of things is to be remedied under existing circumstances.

The listless apathy and procrastination displayed in carrying out the improvements of the port, on a footing commensurate with its vastly increasing importance and exigencies, is most unaccountable.

AFLOAT.

SPORTING.

RIFLEMEN FORM!!!

THE second Prize Meeting in Bombay, of the Rifle Association of Western India, actually took place at the Butts on the Flats near Tardeo, on Tuesday afternoon the 1st of March. We should like to chronicle the fact in the largest type and on the broadest sheet to be found in our establishment, so as to awaken our lethargic public to *one* of the "realities of life" which possesses at least this advantage over horse racing, that the more Rifle shooting is practised and *encouraged* (we use the word advisedly) in time of peace the more satisfied and secure will our "fair friends" be in the time of war. The meeting on Tuesday was composed chiefly of the members of the Association, a very few of their personal friends and admirers making up the number to about 30 or thereabouts. What can be the reason of so much *dis*-affection in the good cause? we are at a loss to imagine. Ha!—no, not quite so fast my friend! Here as we sit dreamily in "the old arm chair," bright reminiscences of a gay and festive scene the evening before crowd themselves on our imagination, the beautiful sylph-like form of "woman, dear woman" is seen rotating rapidly, if not round her own axis, leastways round the partner who "axes" for her, the soft strains of music mingled with the sweet murmurings of gentle voices again set our brain in a whirl, recalling those days of our youth when we also were votaries of the giddy Goddess. The groove in which fashionable society has been running during this season of the year is more adapted to Re-union than Rifle balls, which may be one reason for the bad attendance at Tuesday's Prize Meeting, and another reason may be, as we have just now been informed, that the dulcet tones of the Rifle Band at the other end of the island proved more attractive to "beauty and fashion" than the "sharp cracks" of our gallant band of Riflemen on the "Flats" at Tardeo. But gentle reader, we will not retard you any longer: "arma virumque cano" and all that sort of thing, meaning, as you will presently perceive, that our song is more about the prowess of Whitworth's and Henry's, than the delights of Waltzes and "Harem-scarum" Gallops. To "let us return to our muttons" the Ewes (use) of fire arms.

At half-past 3 o'clock P.M. the Director and a "select few," good men and true sportsmen all, had assembled at the tents of the Association we recognised the faces of many whose lightning glance along the deadly tube we would rather experience in jest than in anger, we saw those who at the last Poona meeting had made the iron targets of H. M.'s 33rd Regt. resound again with their quick sharp hitting, but there were others missing whose presence was always the guarantee of good sport,—foremost amongst them all that splendid short, keen, kind-hearted Donner, returned to his native country, there to become no doubt the victor in many a well contested Rifle match. Our worthy General failed to put in an appearance which was felt to be a disappointment; his energy, untiring zeal, and good temper, are always most encouraging on the Rifle or any other ground. Commodore Montresor had gone away in his gallant ship to play at "long boats" outside the harbour with his little Armstrong barkers, but, it is said, he will return in time for the next day's shooting, and on Saturday we hope to see him amongst us and some of his jolly tars and marines competing for the Enfield Rifle Sweepstakes. The lists are ready, the markers at their posts, the red flag falls, and the clear notes of the bugle announce the signal to "fire away" for the Rifle Association's Cup. The Director's telescope is levelled on the target. Bang! and a sharp distant crack proclaim that Taaks has scored an "outer" at 600 yards, the first range; Gamble, Booth, Blair, Robertson and Cormack, are all "centres," whilst Beynon, Turner and Whitley register unmistakeable "Bull's eyes"—the result is twenty points to ten shots in the first round and only one egg. Not bad that! (the shooting, not the egg), in the second round Gamble and Turner made the "red and white" again pump up over the marker's butet, Booth and Blair both went in for "centres," Taaks, Whitley and Crawford scoring "outers." Then two R.'s, and another egg complete the round and thirteen points make up the total.

In the third round Taaks and Crawford appear to have found some straighter powder, for they joined Turner in cutting out work for Dr. Hunter, the oculist, by terribly damaging the Bull's eye. Red and white was never known to be so actively engaged, Jack in the box was child's play to it—three centres, a modest "outer," and, and, and, look at the score old fellow, if you want to know the owners of "*them eggs*" (they are two annas each in the market) and the total shows sixteen points, a *slight* improvement on No. 2 round. But here comes the fourth round and four Bull's eyes with it, Taaks, Gamble, Turner and Robertson are the happy men this time—two centres, an outer, two R's and a miss (one of those probably who had been spinning at another Ball last night) made up seventeen points and the fifth round commenced. Oh, such a loss of misses! we wondered how their mammas could let them go skipping about the country like that, with so many Bachelors and Byculla Church in the vicinity, the ring of the Rifle, stood a poor chance against the ring of the Bell, luckily *that* centre of attraction was abandoned, at least for a time, by Taaks, Beynon, and Crawford making up to the "centre" of the Target, the Banker chalked up an outer; and Turner, the inevitable Turner, makes another Bull's eye. Cool and steady in all his movements, deliberate and unerring in his aim he has proved himself, certainly at this distance, Mr. Turner is the best marksman on this side of India. His own score 20 in five rounds is equal to the best total score in the first round of ten men. The result of the five rounds shows 76 points, 35 hits—total 111 marks or nearly 2¼ marks per shot.

Up with the rag! ah, no! we mistake, it's the red flag that's hoisted as the bugler sounds the "cease firing." Now then, out markers, and clean your targets, the good fight is not fought out yet. There goes the Director down to the 800 yards distance, we all follow, and after a few minutes' delay for the benefit and safety of the target painters, crack! and the world is informed that Taaks has joined the egg merchants—he improved slightly as he continued, but we have

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seen him steadier at his work, he scored 6 points and 4 hits out of his five shots at this distance. Gamble only made two centres which immediately followed by two O's and preceded by R. showed him below the mark. Booth signalised himself by three Bull's eyes, a centre and outer, totalling 17 marks. Beynon was hard upon him with two Bull's eyes, two centres and an outer scoring 16 marks. Turner dittoed Booth with 17 for his total. Blair achieved a "red and white," three centres and an R., total 13. Whitley led off with one of those round figures, then hit the Bull's eye, but he appeared to think he had done wrong and in a fit of repentance (so we imagine) went right away into the "Whittling Department": well he got four marks and that's better than nothing. Robertson was twice as good as that again, he made 8 and a Bull's eye showed amongst the number. And then came two gentlemen who operated on the principle probably of trying how near the target they could go without striking it, their scores were even, luckily there was no necessity for them to shoot off the *tie*, and consequently Turner was proclaimed the winner, having scored 37 marks out of 40, the highest possible number that could be obtained, Beynon second for 29, and Booth third for 26, Taaks and Blair 25 and 23 respectively, and Gamble came out as *the* average, scoring 20 out of 40.

The shooting generally in this match was some of the best ever witnessed, that of Mr. Turner beyond all praise, he is already the winner of several prizes, and we expect to hear some day of his being one of the finest shots known. Messrs. Beynon and Booth both distinguished themselves, the former used a new kind of bark light called Dr. Goodwin's optectic sight. To those who have not seen it,* we can only describe it as a Lilliputian frying pan with a minute hole pierced through its centre and set up on a sliding bar with adjusting screws. No doubt it must be a great assistance in taking a fine sight, and must, moreover, protect the eye from glare and the litter or shimmer of the barrel length: matters of high importance in match shooting.

The following score will show the figures gained in the contest for the "Rifle Association Cup":—

No.	Names.	600 Yards.					Total.			800 Yards.					Total.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
		1	2	3	4	5	Points	Hits	Marks	1	2	3	4	5	Points	Hits	Marks		
1	E. Taaks	1	1	3	3	2	10	5	15	0	2	1	2	1	6	4	10	25	
2	H. Gamble	2	3	2	3	0	10	4	14	R	2	2	0	0	4	2	6	20	
3	T. R. Booth	2	2	2	0	0	6	3	9	3	2	3	3	1	12	5	17	26	
4	D. B. Beynon	3	R	2	2	2	9	4	13	2	3	1	3	2	11	5	16	29	
5	H. B. H. Turner	3	3	3	3	3	15	5	20	3	3	1	3	2	12	5	17	37	Winner.
6	J. Blair	2	2	1	R	1	6	4	10	R	2	3	2	2	9	4	13	23	
7	G. Whitley	3	1	0	2	0	6	3	9	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	4	13	
8	D. Robertson	2	0	0	3	0	5	2	7	0	1	1	0	3	5	3	8	15	
9	W. H. Crawford	0	1	3	1	2	7	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	
10	H. Cormack	2	R	0	R	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
	Total	20	13	16	17	10	76	35	111	8	18	12	13	11	62	29	101	212	

So terminated the contest for the Annual Prize given by the Association, a handsome Silver Vase which has been ordered from Messrs. Garrard & Co., and worth about 35 guineas. We congratulate Mr. Turner on his skill—he won the Challenge Cup at Poona, making 16 points out of 20, the utmost that could be gained; and, in spite of atmospheric disadvantages in September last, he also won at the same meeting the Sweepstakes at sporting distances—may he continue to win.

Now for the "Sweepstakes" at 400 yards. We change over to the second range where the targets look clean and un-missable, ten entrances are seconded, the ground cleared, and then

> "Their waning blast the bugles blew"
>
> * * *
>
> The combatants approach to view;
> And bandied many a word of boast
> About the knight each favoured most."

We only find one change in the names—Mr. Dodds entering and Mr. Whitley retiring. Turner is the favorite at starting, though the steadiness with which Beynon picked up his 17 with last range of the "up" contest procured him many admirers and backers too. With the exception of three whose scores were much below the average, all the competitors worked well—Gamble commenced steadily with centres, but an outer followed by a miss marred his prospects, he wound up with 7 points 4 hits, being 11 marks. Crawford got the same number of points in 5 hits which marked a dozen as his figure of merit. Turner registered two Bull's eyes and three centres, making a total of 17, and all good hits. Blair and Robertson, the old firm, made 16 between them—Blair commenced well with two centres and a "Taurine Optic," but he and his confrere went in so strongly for misses that we thought they had views towards setting up a young ladies' school; both was steady but led off with two outers which clogged him sadly at the finish, he came in an indifferent third. Beynon waited on Turner with admirable precision, scoring 17, thus making a tie between them, and very tidy scoring it was. Taaks! Taaks! What has come over you! We remember your skill and coolness when you won Mr. Michael Scott's purse at Poona in September last, with 30 points out of 40, beating Turner and Donner by 2 points each—and yet here you let yourself down for ten! How have the mighty fallen! Pluck up Sir, we expect better things of you—these *ten*-der fallings won't do. Cormack made 8, Dodds 4, being all their "petit possible." They should practise more, it's a pity and more than a pity that with such a splendid range, good arrangements and Reynolds the marker always on the ground ready to assist, that the members of the Association do not make more use of the Butts.

Wait, how do we stand now Mr. Director, who wins after all this firing which never flags? Never flags Sir, what do you mean Sir, don't you see a flag raised for every shot that's fired? That ought to bring the colour to your face any how! Clear the way Sir, there's a "tie" to be shot off (a very simple way of getting rid of some *other ties* perhaps). Now Turner, are you ready? Steady then, no noise,—crack! and up springs the "red and white." Now for Beynon, "red and white" again. Once more they repeat the same skilfull practise. Poor Bull, what an eye he will have in the morning! A third time Turner steps forward, a dead silence prevails, the breath is stopped, anxiety is shown on every face, eager eyes are straining to catch the first show of the flag, blue rises—a centre! The excitement now is at its highest, still there is noise, nobody speaks above a whisper for the Bye-laws distinctly say that there must be "no talking or observations made when a competitor may be preparing to fire; anything calculated to distract his attention or put him of his aim would seriously affect his chance of the prize, and bear an appearance of unfairness." Beynon no doubt full of anxiety, nevertheless outwardly calm and steady, takes up his position, a recumbent one, adjusts the "frying pan," and takes a long steady aim; a sharp report, a wreath of smoke, a metallic "ring" in the distance and for the last time gentle reader, the "red and white" is tossed up high from the marker's Butt, a cheer for Beynon and he is heartily congratulated on having won the prize after such a skilful contest.

THE SCORE.

No.	Names.	400 Yards.					Total.		
		1	2	3	4	5	Points.	Hits.	Marks.
1	H. Gamble	2	2	1	0	2	7	4	11
2	W. H. Crawford	1	2	1	1	2	7	5	12
3	H. B. H. Turner*	3	3	2	2	2	12	5	17
4	J. Blair	2	2	3	0	0	7	3	10
5	D. Robertson	1	0	0	0	3	4	2	6
6	T. R. Booth	1	1	2	2	2	8	5	13
7	D. B. Beynon†	2	2	3	3	2	12	5	17
8	E. Taaks	1	3	1	1	0	6	4	10
9	H. Cormack	2	0	2	1	0	5	3	8
10	J. Dodds	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	4
		15	15	16	10	14	70	38	108

* Ties—3 3 2   † Ties—3 3 3 Winner

The day's sport is over, the buglers sound the recall for the markers, and a general retreat is beat towards the refreshment sent where all kinds of creation comforts await the tired Riflemen.

The sun has set in the Western ocean, and—"parting day"

> "Dies like a Dolphin, whom each pang imbues
> With a new colour as it grasps away
> The last still loveliest, till—'tis gone—and all is gray."

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*Punch had a ridiculous illustration of it about the time it was first introduced at Wimbledon.

BENGAL.

It is gratifying indeed to be able to record the following instance of courtesy and generosity displayed by the Calcutta Hockey Club. Captain Sherer and his band of Munipoories left this a week past, but before they started, the Calcutta men entertained Captain Sherer publicly, and presented him with a handsome silver goblet and salver. They also gave Rs. 500 to be divided among his men. In such modes as this do English gentlemen show their appreciation of excellence in sport and manly pastime, and it is pleasant for an English journal to have to record it.—*Englishman, Feb. 25.*

Some difference, it is said, has arisen between the Nepalese government and the British, owing to the seizure of two *putwarrees* in the district of Durbungah by the Nepalese. We hear that the Nepalese turn a deaf ear to the remonstrances of the British government on the subject. It is treated as a sort of retort to the conduct of the British in the case of the complaint made by Maharajah Jung Bahadoor against five natives of the British provinces who were accused of an attempt to poison the Maharajah some time ago, but who were released on failure of proof against them. The Maharajah appears to think he can retaliate in this manner.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Agra—General G. St. P. Lawrence, Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, and Major R. J. Meade, Agent to the Governor General for Central India, have returned from their conference with the Governor General. The former reached Agra on the 25th instant, the latter on the previous day; each under the salute due to his rank.

General Wheeler is expected here on the evening of the 6th. He comes to make his half yearly inspection.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb 27.*

It seems to have escaped the notice of the military authorities altogether when, they reorganized the army the other day, that many of the native regiments are broken up in detachments, from the time they arrive at their respective stations, until they leave them; so that the unfortunate doing duty officers will still have to go out with detachment, but draw no allowance for the same. "Is this fair, is this justice?" asks a correspondent. All we can say is, that it requires looking into.—*Allahabad Observer, Feb 27.*

MAURITIUS.

Great activity prevails in the Railway department. The Contractors have engaged to make a temporary viaduct over the Trou Fanfaron for the small sum of £400 and a temporary station is to be erected at the Terminus for about £5000. By this arrangement we shall avoid a heavy outlay and the Northern Line will be ready by the beginning of April. The locomotives, the waggons and the carriages are ready and we see no reason to fear any further disappointment.

The Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture held their annual meetings last month. Both of these institutions prosper, and augment in importance. The annual Report of the first will be found in another page. Mr. H. Jourdain, of the house of Blyth Brothers & Co., was elected President, Mr. James Fraser, Vice-President, and Mr. Joly Treasurer. The late President, Mr. H. I. Bell received the unanimous and sincere thanks of the Chamber on retiring. Several pending questions are alluded to in the report which are of interest. Steam communication with the Cape is looked forward to as a benefit of itself and as likely to lead to a communication with India and Australia; our present overland communication is complained of and hopes entertained of a speedy improvement; the Sugar duties and their injustice are alluded to; our financial position as regards the Railways described and the necessity of a Commissioner of Bankruptcy advocated. The Report terminates with a favorable view of the state and prospects of the colony. The Chamber of Agriculture has been occupied with two very important questions—Immigration and the Sugar Duties. Able reports have been prepared on each of these questions. In one, the injustice of the restrictions proposed in India on Immigration are proved to be most injudicious and unjust as far as this colony is concerned, and in the other the injury done to the sugar producer by the differential duties is pointed out with perspicacity and sound arguments; both are well supported by facts. We can only repeat on this subject what we have often had to state, viz., that superior sugars find no sale here unless there is a demand for such markets as Australia and Bombay, and even then they do not obtain a price in proportion to inferior qualities. As the question is now well understood in England there is a good chance of favorable change in the present tariff. In the comprehensive annual report of the Chamber of Agriculture these and many other questions are noticed: the Chamber is congratulated on the progress made towards Credit Foncier, hopes are entertained that the opposition to the proposed restrictions on Immigration will be favorably listened to, that the sugar duties will be modified, that our Railways will soon be completed, and that something will be done to repress vagabondage.

The Report of the Marine Board on the loss of the *Volunteer* has been published. The Board blame the Captain for relying entirely on himself unaided by the 1st officer in his observations and for not having taken ordinary precautions indispensable under such circumstances. The Captain knew nothing of the appearance of the group of islands or sand banks he was approaching; he had no Horsburg on board, and in all probability was led out of his track by currents. Whilst the Board consider the negligence and over-confidence of the Captain was the cause of the loss of the vessel, they recommend that the withholding his certificate for one year is sufficient punishment; they admit that his conduct in rescuing the crew and bringing them to this port exercised some influence over them in their mild decision.

On Monday morning last a report was spread through the town that the Acting Manager of the Savings Bank, Mr. Th. O'Toole, had absconded leaving a deficit to the amount of £1,600 in the chest. The rumour was soon confirmed. Besides the deficit in the Savings Bank the absconder had freely circulated his bills which it appears found ready takers. The amount of the security held is for £1,000, but one of the sureties has become insolvent since his signature to the bond. It is believed that he has left the colony. It is very likely that there will be some inquiry made into this embezzlement, as with due vigilance on the part of the authorities it could not have been committed. For months there must have been disorder in the accounts of the Bank, and a proper control and periodical audit would have prevented the deception practised.

At length Port Louis is to be lighted with gas. The Municipal Council, after much deliberation and a careful examination of the different offers received, have formally accepted that of Messrs. Hanna, Donald & Wilson, represented here by Mr. W. Scott, who leaves by the mail. The conditions are very favorable, and the public is well pleased to see the introduction of this long-talked-of-improvement reduced to a certainty.

By the Str. *Saxonia*, from Tamatave this day, the news from Madagascar is satisfactory. A private letter from the capital dated the 14th December, describes all quiet there, news from France being anxiously awaited for. Advices from Tamatave are to the 29th ult., all was quiet there also and the season unusually healthy. The authorities there, including the Governor, received the owner and officers of the *Saxonia* very well and seemed much pleased at the prospect of regular steam communication between this Colony and Tamatave. H. M's. Consul is still detained here under medical treatment and we hear intends leaving, for his post if possible, in the course of next month.—*Commercial Gazette, Feb. 6.*

INDIAN DEFICIENCIES.

(From the Mofussilite.)

We have written about the four black swans of Delhi, and do not intend to say anything more touching their destruction. Our object now is to put a few questions to the Government of this country, under its present vigorous administration. We desire to know how is it that the Government has hitherto been so apathetic in the matter of importing rare birds and other animals from various countries, in order to beautify public gardens, and other places of general resort by Europeans, for the purpose of enjoying exercise, fresh air and recreation? Why leave to the rich rajahs and native gentlemen to import and have their private menageries, and admit no one to see them, except their personal friends?

It would not cost the Government any serious amount of money to bring to India from Australia the kangaroo, and the emu, as well as swans, and every species of the parrot tribe. It may be asked—*of what use* would be such importations? We answer. They would be of very great use. They would tend to shew the people of this country that we do not think *only* of taking as much as we can out of it, and bring in nothing whatever: either for use, ornament, or public benefit.

Is it not lamentable to think that India is in this respect far behind all the British Colonies, even the youngest of them? The Colonies, *handsomely supported by their Governments*, respectively, import all sorts of live curiosities—aye, even English game birds of every variety. Australia, only a few years ago, was utterly destitute of game of any sort or kind. It is otherwise now. The environs of Sydney, Melbourne, Van Dieman's Land, and New Zealand are "stocked" with partridges, hares, grouse, the red and spotted deer of India, &c.; and it is estimated that within the next seven or ten years, these Colonies will be as fine game countries as any in the world. But it is not to game or singing birds that the Colonists have confined themselves in their importations. They have already camels which, notwithstanding some fears on the contrary, they hope will in a few years form a rather lengthy string. The climate for the camel is an excellent one. As a beast of burden the Colonists will find him invaluable. We believe they have not as yet introduced elephants; but we heard last year that it was their intention to do so in large numbers, and put them into enclosed forests, where there would be no probability of their being disturbed. As to whether they will breed, we confess we are sceptical; but our friends in the Colonies are so sanguine, that it would be a pity to cast the faintest shade over their well-intentioned project.

Years ago, the Colonists imported from Timor cargoes of ponies—if, indeed, such symmetrical animals can be so called. They are equal to the best Arab ponies in point of beauty and peace, and have far more endurance, and are much hardier. The Burmah pony is not to be compared with the pony of Timor. The former, generally speaking, is a clumsy looking animal with a shuffling and uneasy gait, and too frequently very sluggish. The latter is the reverse of this, and either in harness or in saddle can do a day's work equal to that of any horse. India would seem to have ignored the existence of any such an island as Timor, where these invaluable little *horses* may be purchased in any quantities for 10 shillings a head, payable in such European commodities as the natives are partial to. The islands adjacent to Timor also abound with the useful cattle we are now dwelling upon. Nor would the Indian Government have seemed to have been aware that there is a place on the face of the earth called Valparaiso, where the most magnificent horses and mares may be purchased at a very small cost. The Australians, so far back as 1830, imported, and largely, Valparaiso mares, which were stinted to such renowned English stallions as Peter Finn, Theorem Steeltrap, &c. &c.,—horses which cost their importers upwards of 2,000 guineas each: and to this day, we are told, the "crossing" of the English with the Valparaisian blood continues. Why should not the Indian Government send for a few cargoes of picked and powerful mares, and place them in their studs? Surely, the experiment would be worth trying? Even now, we fancy, the animals could be bought for 50 or 60 dollars each.

In matters of Architecture also the Indian Government has suffered the young Colonies to take the lead. There is scarcely a decent or artistic structure—European structure—in Bengal or in any of these provinces. The Court Houses are like barns or godowns; the public offices, even in Calcutta, very little better; the one-storied buildings, called barracks, in which British troops are "packed" like so many red herrings in a cask, are positively a disgrace to our rule in the East. They are built without any reference to the comforts of the men and their families. As for Architectural design, they have none whatever. They resemble those old dak bungalows on the Grand Trunk Road, all jammed together and put under one common roof. Why not erect, whilst the Government is about it, large two-storied pukka buildings, commodious and airy, and flanked by broad verandahs? And why not make them as nearly fireproof as possible? "But the cost?" We should like to know what is the annual cost of repairing and patching up a parcel of rickety, tumble-down buildings—and what the cost of re-building "barracks" which are burnt, periodically, by native incendiaries, with the greatest possible ease. Look at all the public buildings in Melbourne and Sydney. They are magnificent edifices, if we may put any faith in the drawings and descriptions of them in the *Illustrated London News*. To look on those pictures, and then on the Indian curiosities of "Architecture and Comfort," the Government of this country should be abashed and ashamed.

THE DANNEWERKE.

A letter from Altona gives the following description of the Dannewerke:—

"Altona, Jan. 26.

"If the Prussian and Austrian troops at the present time really enter Schleswig, and if matters should not be arranged either by a secret understanding with the Danish Government or the voluntary retreat of the Danish forces, the Dannewerke, so well known in the war of 1848, would be the point where the first blow must be struck. The capture of this renowned stronghold will not be so easy a matter for the German troops now as then, as since 1861, in anticipation of coming troubles, the fortress has been turned into a very strong intrenched position, which in the opinion of competent judges has but few equals. It may not, therefore, be uninteresting, considering the events which will probably shortly transpire in that quarter, to give a slight sketch of the additional defences which have been constructed by the Danes. Originally constructed by the Semiramis of the North, Queen Margaret, and, as some say, even earlier, the Dannewerke originally extended from Hollingstadt to the Selker Noer of Hustorf, and consisted of a simple rampart, sweeping inwards with a moat in front in a sharp angle of the Thyraburg, a hill, which has long disappeared, in the neighbourhood of the village of Hansbye. The object of this fortification was to protect the town of Schleswig, which is situated at the head of the Schlei, against an attack from the southward; and at that time the Schlei, a perfectly impassable swamp, formed a part of the fortification. This fortification was extended by including the whole bay, more than six German miles, while the rampart had only been of a length of two German miles. The weak point of this position was on the west side, where towards the open country it was unfortified, and could therefore easily be assailed in the rear. In this direction the only defence was a broad, swift stream with a swampy bed—the Treene, which, however, offered but a trifling obstacle to a determined enemy. In 1848 the so-called rampart consisted only of a continuous hilly elevation of the ground, with a depression in front, denoting where formerly had been the moat, and hence it was that the German troops were able to take it at the first attack. The principal combat took place on the heights surrounding the town of Schleswig, where the village of Bustorf formed a kind of suburb. On that day a trifling skirmish took place at the only ford over the Schlei, at Missunde, where a few companies of Schleswig-Holsteiners forced a passage across the ford under Aldosser and Von der Tann, whereby the Danes were compelled to retreat earlier than they otherwise would have done. At the present time the nature of the fortifications is entirely changed. Since 1850 the attention of the Danes has been directed to strengthening the Dannewerke, and they have chiefly endeavoured to fortify the weak point on the river Treene, and oppose sufficient obstacles to another attack from the rear. To achieve their object they took possession of the town of Frederickstadt, where the above-named river falls into the Eider. This place they fortified, and, as well known, the Schleswig-Holsteiners at the close of 1850 vainly endeavoured to take it by assault. At present, Frederickstadt, with the *tete-de-pont* on the Holstein bank of the Eider forms, on account of its swampy situation, an uncommonly strong point, since the passage over the Eider is completely commanded on this side, and it could only be reduced by a regular and very difficult siege. Even supposing an enemy were to pass the Treene either above or below Frederickstadt, little would be gained, since the whole land as far as Frederickstadt, two German miles beyond Schleswig, is cut up by canals and water courses which can all be filled by opening 14 sluices arranged for that purpose in the Treene. The few dams which from the means of communication in this extensive system of inundation works are, in addition, commanded at all fitting points by intrenchments and larger works as far as Hollingstadt. At the commencement of the town of the Schleswig, on the heights rising from the main land, a series of powerful batteries, armed with guns of the heaviest calibre, offer a new hindrance to the advancing foe. The Austrians, to whose share, according to the last accounts, the task of attacking this position is to fall, will find it no easy matter. Still, the difficulties which await the Prussians in the advance by the Rendsburg-road are still greater. The intrenchments commence at this point, at the village of Wedelspang and the first line stretches towards the east through the Selker Noer Schlei, towards the west in the neighbourhood of the Rothen Krug, to which point the batteries extend from the opposite direction of Hollingstadt, and at the junction the defences are crowned with a very powerfully-armed and fortified battery. A second line of intrenchments comes behind these, with a strong blockhouse at Bustorf, comparable to a small fortress, and culminates in the opposite direction at Husbye, which again, being transformed into a kind of large *place d'armes*, is connected with Hollingstadt by a series of smaller intermediate works. This second line entirely commands the first, and Bustorf, in particular, appears impregnable by assault, owing to the deep and extended Bustorf dyke situate between that place and the Schlei. A third and last line of intrenchments extends from the town of Schleswig, over the Erdbeerberg, the Annetten-hohe, and the Pulverholz, as far as the Zoological-gardens; and here again it is connected with the works extending from Husbye and the village of Schubye. Finally, to prevent a passage of the Schlei, and an attack thence, the ford at Missunde, is powerfully fortified, and a very strong *tete-de-pont* constructed there. Intrenchments, furnished with guns of the heaviest calibre, are also raised at every point where any attempt of the sort could possibly be made."

THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE AND THE INDIAN MINTS.

(From the Times' City Articles.)

I.

One cause of the financial pressure which is now creating inconvenience alike in Europe and in India is correctly pointed out in the annexed communication, which at the same time suggests a remedy:—

"May I venture a few remarks on the financial crisis which now exists at Bombay and Calcutta? By every mail we hear of a higher rate of exchange, or greater demand for money; and the somewhat vague cause assigned by persons who merely repeat what they hear is simply 'Cotton.'

"Doubtless large payments for this most necessary staple were the primary cause for pressure on this side; but enormous shipments of bullion in the shape of bar silver, five franc pieces, and Mexican dollars, have been going forward to our Indian ports for some time past, in order to enable European merchants to meet their engagements. Indeed, this supply has been so large that the Mints both at Calcutta and Bombay are unable to issue coin, and by a rigorously sustained old-fashioned rule they give only a certificate of receipt for the full amount of bullion paid in by each merchant, about as useless a document as can well be conceived at a time when no coin is available for discounting purposes. Smaller certificates, equivalent to our Bank of England notes for 10*l.* or 5*l.* would of course be more easily convertible but such an issue would be contrary to routine.

"We may therefore, soon hear of most respectable firms in difficulty, although the legitimate possessors of wealth which they have unfortunately had to commit to the good care of a Government establishment. Their bullion is now bandied about between the Calcutta and Bombay Mints; while they, the unhappy owners, are glad to avail themselves of small temporary advances at rates varying from 25 to 40 per cent.

"Even if the banks of Bengal and Bombay were suffered to increase their issue of notes, comparative ease might be experienced; but such a justifiable measure we know to be highly objectionable in the eyes of our Government. In their opinion apparently it would be far better that all our most respectable merchants should fall through the inefficiency of our establishments than that one old-fashioned and unsound rule should be violated.

"Is it possible, then, I ask, that rupees should be coined here?"

II.

Subjoined is a further note on the absence of any attempts on the part of the Indian Government to mitigate the financial inconveniences produced at Calcutta and Bombay by the inefficiency of the Indian Mints. The suggestion that the bullion balances of the Government should be made available by exchanging gold for Mint certificates seems entirely unobjectionable! but it would be an unwise palliative to increase the monthly drawings on this side, unless such increase would be warranted by the amounts actually due from India to England.

"Sir,—You have been good enough to insert my remarks regarding the present financial crisis in India in your article of this day. May I venture to continue them?

"It is very generally known that our Indian Government can boast of a balance, spread over their treasuries throughout various districts, aggregating from 16,000,000*l.* to 20,000,000*l.*

"This is in coin, because the produce of revenue collections. May I then ask why the Government in such exceptionably hard times as now exist, should not make advances to the Banks of Bengal, Bombay, &c., on the security of Mint certificates, thereby causing immediate relief; or why the Government here should not draw upon India for a larger sum than 900,000*l.* per mensem, when at the last drawing for 400,000*l.* tenders within the limit were made for 2,470,000*l.*? It is to be remembered that railway in India are fast connecting outlying districts with the ports, and that with a little promptitude money may soon be transported from Delhi to Calcutta; but it is the old story of nobody's business, and because no similar crisis has occurred in India before, no remedy can at once be thought of. When many of our commercial men—who are doing more for the extension of civilization in India than any schoolmaster or missionary—are ruined, we shall have vigorous measures propounded 'to allay public uneasiness.' The stable door will be shut a little too late, as usual.

"In old times, when our Indian Government did not sing a pæan of prosperity, but begged the public to support an annual debtor balance, I believe there was little hesitation exhibited in deferring the pay of Government *employes* that the treasury balances, might be enhanced for a brief period; but India now prospers and her merchants are suffering sore hardships by reason of official mismanagement. "I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

"P. S. F."

III.

Singular confusion seems to prevail among Indian merchants, not only in this country, but in Bombay and Calcutta, as to the means at command on the part of the respective Mints and presidency Banks to mitigate the existing pressure, not for bullion, but for coined money, such as is required for the interior circulation. Many persons actively engaged, in trade with Bombay and Calcutta, and in weekly receipt of advices from correspondents at those places, who are writing with all the supposed pertinence which an acute sense of inconvenience is calculated to beget, assert that the worst part of the pressure arises from the inefficiency of the Bombay Mint. There is plenty of bullion, they say, but it cannot with sufficient speed be converted into coin, and, smarting under this difficulty, they pour forth complaints and suggest all kinds of palliatives. On the other hand we have now a letter from one who may be assumed to possess the best practical knowledge of India banking, denying that the supposed difficulty has any existence. The statements in the following communication would seem to show not only that no inconvenience can have been occasioned by tardiness at the Mints, but that the Bombay and Calcutta public have the option to a certain extent of availing themselves of silver coin in exchange for the gold which steadily arrives from Australia, and have not even cared to exercise it. The prevalence of such conflicting representations does not argue favourably for the financial intelligence of the parties concerned. One thing is certain that the retention of the currency system on the hands of the Government, which was resolved on in opposition to the recommendation of the most experienced authorities that the constitution of the Bank of England should be adopted as a model, is not likely to foster the growth of a more clear comprehension, and will constantly be followed by the penalty of the State being, as now, held up to reproach whenever any condition of embarrassment shall arise:—

"Sir—With reference to the letter of 'P. S. F.' in your Money Article of yesterday, relating to the present financial pressure in India and the best mode of affording relief, will you permit me to offer a few observations? Your correspondent, I apprehend, greatly errs in characterizing the certificates issued by the Mints of India on the deposit of bullion as useless documents when no coin is available for discount purposes. Since the new currency arrangements took effect in March of 1861, Mint certificates have been issued payable on demand, instead of at 20 days' sight, as formerly. By the 8th section of the deed of agreement between Government and the Presidency Banks, the latter, in order to suit the public convience undertake to honour Mint certificates on presentation. The encashment of the certificates is not, however, dependent on the extent of the banks' resources, nor on their ability as banking corporations to make advances to the public. Mint certificates when presented are forthwith debited to the Government Treasury reserves in silver held by the banks. Thereby silver coin to a corresponding value is liberated and becomes immediately available to the owner of the certificate, or, if he so elects, the amount is payable in currency notes. The Government Treasury reserve is in turn, but more slowly, replenished by the Mint, as the bullion against which certificates have been issued is converted into coin.

"But under no circumstances, even supposing that there are no Treasury reserves in silver coin, ought such evils to arise as those depicted by your correspondent. By the 9th section of the Currency Bill the Commissioner of Currency is bound (on one day's notice) to provide notes in exchange for bullion when melted and assayed at the Mint. Should coin, however, be demanded in exchange for notes so issued a present remedy is at hand. The latest return of the Head Commissioner of Currency—viz., that of the 28th November last—shows that the total available silver coin held in reserve at the Mint was upwards of 4,000,000l sterling, againts 5,630,000*l.* of notes issued. Such an excessive amount of coined money is surely not requisite to protect the immediate convertibility of the paper currency, even under the most adverse circumstances. Silver bullion to the extent of at least one million and a half might be safely substituted for rupees. We are aware that the Bombay Mint has for some time been overtasked, but it is now turning out in rupee pieces at the rate of 20,000*l.* daily. On the cessation of the cotton purchases for a season the Mint master of Bombay will have ample leisure for coining the last ounce of silver in store. At the Calcutta Mint so slack has been the demand that the whole coinage for the month of September last was 8,780*l.* only.

"A further remedial suggestion is made by your correspondent—viz, that comparative ease might be obtained by an extension of the paper issues of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay. Their right of issue, you will recollect, was suppressed in March, 1861, having been supplanted by the Government paper currency, which can be purchased only in exchange for the precious metals in regulated proportions; but even were it otherwise, it is doubtful if all the notes in the hands of the Currency Commissioners would mitigate the inconvenience of the present pressure. The drain is a purely metallic one for internal trade, chiefly in the purchase of cotton, which is mainly held by native growers. Silver and gold the natives of India know and appeciate, but it would be both unwise and futile to attempt the purchase of their cotton by means of legal tender paper money. Its progress is one of confidence and must of necessity be gradual. It cannot with safety be forced.

"The metallic reserve on the 28th of November last, held against a paper circulation exceeding somewhat five millions and a-half, was composed of

Silver coin	£4,005,592
Silver bullion	520,000
	£4,525,592

"By a provision under the Currency Bill it is declared 'that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council from time to time to direct that notes to an extent to be specified in the official *Gazettes*, but not exceeding one-fourth of the total amount of issues represented by coin and bullion, shall be issued in exchange for gold coin of full weight of the Government of India, or for foreign gold coin or gold bullion at such rates as shall be fixed, and that such rates shall not be altered without six months' previous notice.' It is well known that large quantities of bar and coined gold are imported and held by the banks and shroffs, but hitherto the Government of India has not been moved to put in force the above provision of the Currency Act.

"Relief from the present pressure for coined silver might therefore be obtained to a considerable extent by the deposit of gold (which is not legal tender), and the permanent liberation thereby of a corresponding amount in value of rupees. Moreover, as we have alread pointed out, it is apparent that a larger proportion of bar silver than half a million might for temporary purposes, and during an unusual pressure on the Mint, be with safety held against the note circulation, without in the slightest degree infringing the Act or endangering the immediate convertibility of the paper currency, even after making allowance for a probable present deposit of gold to the extent of half a million.

"Jan. 27. "BANKER."

IV.

Subjoined is a further communication on the subject of the money pressure at Bombay and Calcutta:—

"Feb. 1.

"Sir,—The statements made by your correspondent 'Banker' in this morning's issue may be quite correct, but they are apt to mislead.

"Silver imported into India must be tendered to the Mint for coinage, and certificates are only issued after it has been assayed or melted. I know that in a time of pressure a Government assay-master has been ordered to reduce the working of his establishment to the powers of the Mint, so that the issue of currency notes and the production of rupees might be kept on a par, or nearly so.

"Of course, the silver importers have to wait patiently for their certificates sometimes for one month and more.

"If the Bombay Mint be coining at the rate of two lacs a day, and the assay-master can pass three lacs a day through his hands, the last returns of the Bank of Bombay will enable you to estimate very closely how long the Currency Commissioners could pay certificates in coin.

"Letters received by last mail from a most respectable firm in Calcutta allege that gold was perfectly valueless as a means of paying for opium purchased from Government.

"It seems to me that till the Government connexion with the Presidency banks has been dissolved, the question of their management as well as the management of the currency issue, will never be fairly discussed, nor the necessary steps taken to place one and the other on the footing they ought to occupy.

"Parliament could not do better than appoint a committee to investigate and report upon both questions.

"Your obedient servant,

"ANOTHER BANKER."

THE FITZROYS.

(From the Spectator.)

The Fitzroys are the heirs of a bastard of Charles II. The illegitimate children of that King were popularly believed to be legion, but he acknowledged only James Stuart, son of a young lady in Jersey, who took holy orders and died a Catholic priest; James Duke, of Monmouth, son of Lucy Walters, executed for treason by his uncle's command; Mary daughter of the same lady, married first to William Sarsfield, an Irish gentleman, and afterwards to William Fanshaw; Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Southampton, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, George Fitzroy, Duke of Northumberland, and Anne, Countess of Sussex,—all children of Barbara Villiers, the fierce Duchess of Cleveland; Charles Beauclerk, Duke of St. Alban's, and James Beauclerk, sons of Nell Gwynne; Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, son of Louise Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth; Mary Tudor, married to the heir of Lord Derwentwater, daughter of Mary Davis; Charles Fitzcharles, and a girl who died young, children of Catherine Pegge; and Charlotte Boyle, *alias* Fitzroy, wife of Sir Robert Paston, Bart., afterwards Earl of Yarmouth—daughter of Elizabeth, Viscountess Shannon. Three of these founded dukedoms which still exist,—Grafton, Richmond, and St Albans,—and other families trace their rise to connection with the children of the last popular Stuart.

Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, ancestress of the Fitzroys, was one of the remarkable family of Villiers, she being daughter and coheiress of a half-brother of George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, of whom Felton rid England, cousin of Elizabeth Villiers, the mistress and counsellor of William of Orange, and niece of Sir Edward Villiers, ancestor of the Earls of Jersey and Clarendon. Her father died of his wounds, received in the royal cause, at Edgehill, in 1642, when she was only in the second year of her age. Her early connection with the eccentric Earl of Chesterfield has already been noticed. Just before the Restoration she married Mr. Roger Palmer—afterwards created Earl of Castlemain—and on the King's return to England deserted Chesterfield for her royal lover. This connection lasted till about the year 1672, when she had a child, disavowed by the King, and generally attributed to Churchill. In 1670, she was created Baroness Nonsuch, in Surrey, Countess of Southampton, and Duchess of Cleveland, with remainder to Charles and George Fitzroy, her eldest and third sons. Her husband died in 1705, and she soon afterwards married an adventurer, who treated her with such brutality that she had to seek the protection of the law against him, and then discovered he had a previous wife still living. She died on the 9th of October, 1709, of dropsy. Burnet says of her: "She was a woman of great beauty, but most enormously vicious and ravenous; foolish, but imperious; very uneasy to the King, and always carrying on intrigues with other men, while yet she pretended she was jealous of him. His passion for her, and her strange behaviour towards him, did so disorder him, that often he was not master of himself, nor capable of minding business."

Henry Fitzroy, the Duchess's second son by Charles II., born September 20th, 1663, a man of "more spirit." Burnet says, "than any of the King's sons," was bred to the profession of a sailor, and distinguished himself in several expeditions. On the 16th August, 1672, he was created Baron Sudbury, Viscount Ipswich, and Earl of Euston, in the county of Suffolk, and on the 11th of September, 1675, Duke of Grafton in Northamptonshire, and was appointed hereditary "Receiver-General of the profits of the seals in the Courts of King's Bench, and Common Pleas, and of the Prises of Wines." This appointment was commuted in 1845 for a pension of 843*l.*, and a more valuable pension of 9,000*l.*, charged on the Post Office, was sold to the nation in 1856 for 193,177*l.* He received besides the appointment of Hereditary Ranger of Whittlebury Forest—Wakefield Lodge in which became one of his principal seats—of Gamekeeper at Newmarket, acted as Lord High Constable of England at the coronation of James II., commanded the advance guard against his own half-brother Monmouth, who beat him at Philips Norton, and seemed at first disposed to go all lengths with the Court. He played a creditable part in the expedition to Tunis, but he had fallen completely under the influence of Churchill, and on the landing of the Prince of Orange, instead of hastening as before to proffer his military services to the King, he joined in the petition of the Bishops and the Tory Protestants that James would call a Free Parliament. The King when this address was presented to him, was greatly incensed with Grafton. "He was sure," James said, "*he* could not pretend to act upon principles of conscience; for he had been so ill-bred, that as he knew little of religion, so he regarded it less." But Grafton, unabashed, replied that "though he had himself little conscience, yet he was of a *party* that had a great deal." He accompanied, however, the King on the Royal army as far as Salisbury, but then along with Churchill took the lead in setting the example of desertion which was so generally followed. Grafton had been displaced from the command of the Foot Guards, but William replaced him, and entrusted him with the defence of Tilbury Fort. He voted for the Regency scheme, but took the oaths to William and Mary, bore the orb at their coronation, and in 1690 commanded William's land forces at the siege of Cork. On the 28th September, while leading his men to the assault he received a shot which broke two of his ribs, and he died of the wound on the 9th of October following. He had been married by his father on the 1st of August, 1672, when he had barely completed his ninth year, to the Lady Isabella Bennet, only daughter and eventually heir to Henry Bennet, the Earl of Arlington of the Cabal Ministry, then a very beautiful child of five years of age. From this marriage the Grafton family derive their estate and seat of Euston Hall in Suffolk, which gives them their second title. By her he had an only child, Charles, born at Arlington House, October 25, 1683 who became on his father's death second Duke of Grafton, and in right of his mother, who died in February, 1723, Earl of Arlington (Middlesex), Viscount Thetford, Norfolk—the patronage of which borough is chiefly in the Duke of Grafton—and Baron Arlington.

This second Duke of Grafton was a man of fair, but moderate abilities, who rose in 1720 to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, which office he filled in an undistinguished, but decent manner. He was subsequently appointed a Lord Justice several times, and died in 1757, a worthy but only half-trusted man. He married in 1713 the lady Henrietta Somerset, grand daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, and by her had five sons and four daughters. Lady Hervey, writing in September, 1732, of a visit paid by her to the fair at Bury, a favourite festival then among the gentry of Suffolk, says:—"The only things that pleased me there were the Duke of Grafton's daughters. The two youngest are the behaved *children* I ever saw; but lady Caroline is the best bred *woman*, the most agreeable dancer, the genteelest and the prettiest creature that ever lived. I envy the Duke that girl. You may guess what I think of any one's daughter whom I wish my own." This 1st-named young lady, "Lady Caroline Fitzroy, was afterwards too well known," says the editor of this correspondence, "as Lady Caroline Petersham and Lady Harrington. Contemporary writers are full of anecdotes of this ladies conduct and manners, which, if but half of them were true, would have made Lady Hervey repent the accomplishment of her wish." She was the wife of the second Earl of Harrington. The Duke of Grafton's three eldest sons died before him, the two eldest without leaving children, and he was succeeded by his grandson, Augustus Henry, eldest surviving son of Lord Augustus Fitzroy, third son of the second Duke. Lord Augustus had served with some distinction in the navy at the attack on Carthagena, and died at Jamica in May, 1741. His younger son, Charles Fitzroy, was created, October 17, 1780, Baron Southamptom, and was the grandfather of the present Lord Southampton, and of the late Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, who was an active member of the Peel party, and died in 1859.

Augustus Henry, third Duke of Grafton, a man in whom the Stuart instincts dominated all others, was born in October, 1735 and in November, 1756, was appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber to George III., then Prince of Wales. In the same year he entered the House of Commons as member for Bury St. Edmund's for which place he sat till his grandfather's death. During the Bute Ministry he rendered himself so obnoxious to the ruling powers that in 1763 he was one of the nobleman whom Lord Bute removed from their Lord-Lieutenancies (Suffolk in Grafton's case). In the same year he showed his political feelings by visiting Wilkes in prison. But on the 10th of July, 1765, he consented to take office under Lord Rockingham as one of the Secretaries of State. He held this post till May, 1766, when he resigned, alleging as his reason the impotency of the administration. He declared that he knew but one man—meaning the first Pitt—who could give proper strength. Under that person he should be willing to serve in any capacity, not only, as a general officer, but as a pioneer, and would take up a spade and mattock and dig in the trenches. On the 2nd of August following he had the opportunity he desired, being appointed First Lord of the Treasury in Pitt's second administration. But he soon found himself in a very different position from what he calculated on. To being with Pitt's acceptance of a peerage and removal from the Lower House was a great and unexpected blow to his colleagues, and his subsequent illness threw the whole burden of government on the Duke. Until towards the middle of March, 1767 Pitt had been effectually Prime Minister, but from that time Grafton really directed the course of events, with the disadvantage of havin a censor of his actions who might revive at any time in the person of his secluded chief. He was compelled to act as he best could under these circumstances, and strenghten himself with the Bedford party, Lord North, and any others of the Opposition or outsiders whom he could secure. When Chatham's powers began to revive, he expressed great jealousy and distaste at some of these appointments, and in October, 1768, he resigned his office of Privy Seal, which he had chosen as a cover to his intended Premiership, notwithstanding all Grafton's efforts to dissuade him. Thus Grafton was left to carry on the administration of public affairs alone. Lord Stanhope says of him, "He was upright and disinterested in his public conduct, sincere and zealous in his friendships, and by no means wanting in powers, either of business or debate. Unhappily, however, as his career proceeded, experience showed that these excellent qualities where dashed and alloyed with other of an opposite tenor. He was wanting in application, and when pressed by difficulties in his office, instead of seeking to overcome them, would rather speak of resigning it. Field sports and, above all, his favourite pack of hounds at Wakefield Lodge too much employed his thoughts, or at least, his time. Newmarket also had great charms for him; nor could he resist a still more dangerous fascination. His frequent appearance in public with Nancy Parsons, a well known courtezan, gave offence to the laxer age in which he lived. His contemporaries beheld with surprise that woman seated at the head of the ducal table, or handed from the Opera House by the First Lord of the Treasury in the presence of the Queen. Other circumstances, some owing to no fault whatever of his own, tended to lower the reputation and to limit the term of his official power. Still, however, in spite of every disadvantage and defect, he continued, through a long life, much respected by all who knew him for the uprightness and integrity of his public motives, and for a considerable period he exercised no mean influence upon parties." In 1769, when the resistance took place in America to the import duties, Grafton, at a Cabinet Council, had the good sense to propose that at the commencement of the next session they should bring in a bill for the complete repeal of the obnoxious duties. Lord North opposed the including tea in the duties to be repealed, and carried the rejection of Grafton's proposal by one vote. Had Lord Chatham continued in the Cabinet, Grafton considered that America would have been saved. "But for that unhappy event," he says in his "Memoirs," "I must think that the separation from America might have been avoided. For in the following spring Lord Chatham was sufficiently recovered to have given his efficient support in the Cabinet to Lords Camden, Granby, and General Conway who, with myself, were overruled in our best endeavours to include the article of tea with the other duties intended to be repealed." And he adds, that from this time he felt himself ill at ease in his high post. He had better for his reputation have quitted it before the proceedings against Wilkes, or, at any rate, have retired now, when outvoted on so important a question as America. But he remained, and suffered during this year from the violent invectives of "Junius," and at its close was threatened by the formidable opposition of Lord Chatham. A few weeks after the latter's resignation his mental condition began to mend, and his malady found relief, and passed off in a violent fit of gout. He appeared for the first time in public at the King's levee, in July, 1769, was most graciously received, and admitted to private conference in the royal closet; but he treated the Duke of Grafton at the levee with cold politeness. No sooner had the new session of Parliament commenced in January, 1770, than Chatham appeared as the opponent of Government, denouncing alike their Wilkes proceedings and the American policy. An explosion in the Cabinet followed. Lord Camden, the Chancellor, rose in his place, expressed his sorrow at having acquiesced silently in measures he so much disapproved of, and denounced the measures of the Government as much as Chatham himself. Grafton defended himself stoutly, and when Camden did not resign, sent for the seals and through the personal importunity of the King succeeded in persuading Charles Yorke to accept them, though he was pledged to the Rockingham party. The reproaches, however, with which Yorke was assailed by his former friends so preyed on his sensitive mind, that he went home and destroyed himself. Grafton found it impossible to get any one to take the vacant post. Granby, the Commander-in-Chief, had resigned, the Solicitor-General intimated a similar purpose, and Grafton at last lost heart, and on the 28th of January retired from the premiership. The Opposition, however, did not profit by the victory, for the King, who had a singular power of personal persuasion, induced Lord North, much against his wish, to take the command of the Cabinet, and the nation, under his guidance, was induced to involve itself in the disastrous civil contest with the American Colonies. A violent scene took place between the Duke and Chatham in the House of Lords almost immediately after his resignation of office, Chatham denouncing the supposed secret influence of Bute (although the latter was resident abroad), and Grafton declaring that this supposition could only be "the effect of a distempered mind brooding over its own discontents." Unfortunately for his fame, Grafton, though declining to enter the North Cabinet, accepted under them the office of Lord Privy Seal, June 12, 1771. He retained this office till November, 1775. Then a petition for accommodation with the mother country from the Colonial Assembly having been rejected by the English Government, Grafton protested against this course in a letter to Lord North, and receiving in return only a copy of the King's intended speech from the throne, he came up to London and resigned, freely debating the matter with the King himself in the royal closet. At the beginning of 1779, the Ministry endeavoured to induce Grafton, Camden, Shelburne and the Rockingham Whigs to enter the Cabinet; but they declined, and this offer the Duke says, had the effect of consolidating the Opposition, and paving the way for the second Rockingham Ministry. When this was formed, in 1782 Grafton resumed his office of Privy Seal, and continued in the Shelburne Ministry after Fox's secession, though in so discontented a manner that he could hardly be said to support it. He opposed successfully, along with the younger Pitt, the cession of Gibraltar to the Spaniards, proposed by Shelburne, and his resignation seemed imminent when Shelburne himself abandoned office. In December, 1783, when the younger Pitt was forming his Cabinet, Grafton was one of the first persons he applied to, and the offer was repeated in the following year, but both times declined, the latter time after some considerable hesitation, his friend Camden having accepted the office of President of the Council. But the subsequent measures of the Pitt Ministry, and especially the war with France, alienated Grafton entirely from this connection, and he fell back on his old Whig principles. He lived, however, almost wholly in the retirement of country life, devoting himself to farming and the care of a numerous family. In 1797 he made a rather striking speech in the House of Lords, seconding an address of the Duke of Bedford's condemnatory of the war. In this he also urged economy in the internal government denouncing the financial and monetary plans of the Ministry, and pointing to the necessity of conciliating Ireland by granting Catholic emancipation if they would avoid an immediate catastrophe. The whole speech was in a tone of solemn warning, and, delivered as it was in the Duke's naturally impressive voice, produced considerable effect. He was equally opposed to the renewal of the war with France after the peace of Amiens. His *tastes*, at any rate in his later years, were more creditable than those already alluded to. He was a warm patron of the poet Bloomfield, who came from the immediate neighbourhood of Euston. He made a large collection of rare books, and read as well as bought them. He took considerable interest in theological questions, publishing anonymously two pamphlets on the reformation of the Liturgy and relaxation of subscription to the Articles, and on public worship and prayer. He also when in town habitually attended the Unitarian Chapel in Essex Street, and it was by his encouragement and under his patronage that Griesbach published the second edition of his Greek New Testament, the Duke supplying the paper at his own expense, and sending it abroad to the editor. His manners are spoken of by some as agreeable, by others as somewhat reserved and haughty. His saturnine cast of countenance strongly resembled that of his royal ancestor. His dress was very peculiar. He wore a coat of the Quaker cut and colour, and a cocked hat. Having passed many years in this retirement, the Duke died March 14, 1811, at the age of seventy-six. On December 5, 1768, he had been elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and September 20, 1769, a Knight of the Garter. He was also Governor of the Ports in Devon. He was divorced from his first wife, who remarried the Earl of Upper Ossory, the Duke himself marrying again, and having a large second family, the number of his children altogether being sixteen. his character was a good deal discussed in his lifetime, and has been much debated since; but we conceive that Charles II., born Peer instead of King, forced into collision with equals and possessed of some ambition, would have acted precisely as Grafton did. He was a Stuart in a private capacity, the only one of whom we have any complete record. His eldest son and successor, George Henry, fourth Duke of Grafton, till his elevation to the Peerage represented the University of Cambridge in Parliament, for which he was returned in 1784, conjointly with Mr. Pitt, with whom he had formed a strong friendship, against Lord John Townshend, the former member. He continued for some time to vote and act with Pitt, becoming a Lord of the Admiralty and Treasure in his administration; but he became discontented with the war with France, and his father's influence assisting in the change, he gradually adopted Whig principles, and became an opponent of Government, though he never was a violent one. After his accession to the dukedom he continued in the same line of politics—Whig, of a rather Conservative and independent character—and the remainder of his long life presents no features requiring special remark. He died September 28, 1844, in his eighty-fifth year, and was succeeded by his son Henry, fifth Duke, whose politics were of the same moderate cast, and whose life was passed in country retirement. He was, however, rather a warm Churchman, inquiring, it is said, whether a man was a communicant before he admitted him as a tenant. He devoted great attention to his estates, visiting the cottages personally, and distributing blankets and other comforts where needed, and, we need hardly add, was greatly esteemed on his estates. He died March 26, 1863, and was succeeded by his son William Henry, the sixth and present Duke of Grafton, who as Earl of Euston and representative of Thetford, pursued an independent Whig line of politics, not always, but generally to be counted on by Whig Ministries. The family, despite its origin, has been, on the whole, a useful one, and though the pension was a stock subject of declamation with financial reformers, it was not very great pay for a career like that of the third Duke. The members of the House have been markedly popular as landlords, and have been fairly free from that inherent faithlessness which we take to be *the* vice of the Stuart blood, and which suggests so strongly the truth of Darnley's assertion that they were the children of David Rizzio.

A NIGHTMARE VIEW OF GERMANY.*

(From the Spectator.)

Mr. Henry Mayhew, whose previous duty, as described by himself, was "to fraternize with London beggars, and to mingle for many a day and night with London thieves," thought fit, several years ago, to expatriate himself, together with his "tools" the latter consisting of "a pint bottle of Stephens's writing fluid and a gross of Gillott's broad-nibbed pens." Armed with these formidable implements, Mr. Henry Mayhew rushed off to Germany, taking up a strong position at the country town of Eisenach, famous as the residence of Dr. Martin Luther, and the present seat of a very poor but industrious population, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of soap, white lead, and cotton jackets. From the height of a second-floor back-room of this little industrial hive, Mr. Henry Mayhew took a view of "German life," and, by straining his eyes to the utmost, came to make some astounding discoveries. He found out that all that had previously been said and written about Germany and the Germans was utter untruth and preposterous nonsense; that the Germans, so far from being a hard-working, well-educated but somewhat over-governed people, are, on the contrary, a set of idle, drunken beggars; dissolute and dirty, and hopelessly lost in "a state of serfdom and misery in which they are steeped to the very lips." It was with a strong feeling of pride that Mr. Henry Mayhew looked back from his Eisenach garret to the haunts of his old clients, the London thieves. The retrospective exultation makes him exclaim, "But we tell you, reader, we never saw such wretchedness, such squalor, such rude housing, such meanness in beggary, such utter want of truth and friendship in the terrible struggle to live, in the darkest dens nor among the least luckless of the vagrants congregated in the British metropolis, as are to be found even in the families of the middle-class citizens of Saxony." How astonished the stout burghers of the Fatherland will be to see this curious portrait of theirs, drawn by "Gillott's broad-nibbed pens" and "Stephens's writing fluid."

Reading through the two thick volumes of "German Life and Manners" one is puzzled as to how it is possible that a writer who describes himself as "an English author who has won his spurs, and knows that he can claim humble fellowship, however slight, with Shakespeare, with Newton, with Locke, with Fielding, with Wordsworth, with Scott," &c., &c., &c., can pen such utter nonsense, even with broad-nibbed pens and writing fluid condensed with black. Through more than twelve hundred pages, Mr. Henry Mayhew showers abuse, not in handfuls, or even pailfuls, but in waggon-loads, over the unlucky people of Eisenach, who have to do duty, moreover, as representatives of the whole German nation. The run of abuse, fortified by a perfect Billingsgate vocabulary, does not get exhausted in one single paragraph of all the thousand and odd pages; and even at intervals, when it seems as if the stream of objurgations is beginning to run somewhat slower, it is only to pour forth with double force towards some piece of superlative defamation. All classes of the population, from the lowest to the highest, are vilified in turn in quite a systematic manner. Mr. Mayhew begins, from old habit, at the bottom of society, where he picks up a sufficiency of facts to involve all the rest. "It was," he cries, "from the habits of these dirty, untidy, awkward, unceremonious, and shameless Saxon sieving-girls that we learnt more of the filthy uncivilized state of the higher class of German ladies than if we had been inmates of their own houses for a quarter of a century." By a similar logical effort, Mr. Mayhew draws conclusions from the life of the middle to that of the upper classes, and, *vice versa*, from the upper to the middle. "In Saxony, where, as we have said, the barons are little better than beggars, the reader can readily understand that the tradesmen are about as high-minded, as dignified in their bearing, and as upright in their dealings as coal and potato-shed keepers and marine-store dealers in London." This is mild, in comparison with what "the Saxon lords"—in retrospective logic from the tradesmen upwards—get at the hands of Mr. Henry Mayhew. He proceeds "to tell the reader, in all the sacredness of literary confession that he has never found such squalor, such dirt, such meanness, such untidiness, such uncomfortableness, while visiting the homes of the poorest workmen in the British metropolis, as he has met with in the houses of these beggarly, trumpery, grubby, showy, cowardly, cringing, beer-befuddled, tobacco-reeking, potato-devouring, unmannerly, Saxon lords." Here is a string of fine adjectives, presented, too, in all the sacredness of literary confession, for the countrymen of Schiller and Lessing, Herder and Goethe.

The fun of the logic of Mr. Henry Mayhew, who seems to have done the little Saxon town as he did "in the British metropolis," namely, "fraternize with beggars and mingle with thieves," is that the whole of his two volumes of vituperation are based upon the assumption that he did see all Germany, no less than what he calls "Saxony," represented at the small borough of Eisenach, the temporary residence of the "English author, claiming fellowship with Shakespeare, Newton," &c. A slight suspicion of the weakness of his reasoning probably crossed the English author's mind at times, and he, therefore, to get a firmer stand, raises Eisenach in social position, by dubbing it, throughout the two volumes, "the capital of Thuringia," besides adding 4,000 inhabitants to its population of 10,500. Now, it so happens that Eisenach is *not* the capital of "Thuringia," first, because there is no Thuringia in Germany, the ancient province of the name having long ceased to exist; and, secondly, even raising in imagination, the boundaries of the old principality, little Eisenach has no right whatever to be called the "capital," since it follows in the wake of four or five other cities of greater extent and population. However, the mistake is venial, compared with the truthfulness and decent logic of all the other assertions of the author, not to forget his knowledge of German, by means of which he translates *Bauer* a peasant proprietor, into "boor," and *einfach*, or "simple," into "infinitesimally-small." A funny result of Mr. Mayhew's indiscriminate abuse of all men and all things in "Germany"—that is in "Saxony," that is in "Thuringia," that is in the back slums of the town of Eisenach—is that frequently the scolding affects two opposite qualities, people being blamed both for being too tall and too short, too rich and too poor, too black and too white. Thus, after chiding the "Tom-fool of Saxony," which stands for the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, for his love of pomp, he vituperates, in splendid Billingsgate, his meanness. "We," Henry Mayhew, "pledge our faith that a cheesemonger's chaise cart with us is better cleaned, and the harness better polished, and the animal better fed and groomed, than are the Saxon royal equipages." And proceeding by accustomed fine logic, from the one "pauper potentate of Saxe-Weimar" to the other "rulers of Thuringia," Mr. Mayhew breaks forth in the following eloquent strain:—"Indeed, gadflies in summer never swarmed in such number about a dung-heap, nor vermin infested so profusely the rags of Irish beggars; such greedy parasitical animalcules were never seen in a magnified drop of dirty water; no insects at the time of a great blight ever covered the land so thickly, or ravaged it so thoroughly, as the horde of pretty, swaggering, bogtrotter potentates, in this miserable, under-fed, and overtaxed, ground-down and used-up, ill conditioned and well-plucked, luckless, lifeless, spiritless, hopeless, and penniless, befuddled, beleaguered, and benighted old Fatherland, or rather old Great-grandmother-land of Germany." Who can fail to recognize Shakespearian and Newtonian fellowship in this exquisite language?

Curiously intermingled with these bombastic tirades against the "old Great-grandmother-land

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* German Life and Manners as seen in Saxony at the present Day. By Henry Mayhew. Two vols. London: Allen and Co.

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or, correctly speaking, against the lower stratum of the population of Eisenach, the only class with which, according to his own account, the "English author" became acquainted, are some fragmentary notices about Dr. Martin Luther. Indeed, in his preface, Mr. Henry Mayhew informs the reader that his big two volumes "sprang out of certain inquiries into the early life of Martin Luther which the author was desirous of instituting, and for the due prosecution of which it was necessary to visit the principal Lutheran localities." These "inquiries," however, were doomed to an early death, the thirst after them having been destroyed evidently by the burning indignation which seized the historical student on beholding the "luckless, lifeless, spiritless, penniless, befuddled," &c., &c., state of Luther's descendants and countrymen. Consequently there is next to nothing about the great reformer in the two volumes, and what little there is consists of the most outrageous nonsense. By making due inquiries among the "boors" of the country, Mr. Henry Mayhew discovered that Dr. Martin Luther's father was a murderer who had to fly from justice for having assassinated a neighbour. This old monkish story, originally invented, together with a thousand other calumnies, by the unprincipled opponents of the great champion of Protestantism, Mr. Mayhew dishes up as quite fresh, with sundry elegant additions and elucidations. By pushing his way, like a great man, among the "poor community," treating the half-starved freeholders to gin and sausage, he was enabled to see the identical field where the murder was committed, and, no doubt, might have brought away the mark of the footsteps left by the assassin, Luther's father, on the soil. More gin and more sausage enabled him to inspect the contents of a "musty, dusty, fusty collection of old parish documents," which showed that some other Luther's descendants of the great reformer, had also been murderers. Nay, "the last of the Luthers," by profession a "drunken butcher," was a horrible suicide. His child having informed him that "the soup was getting cold," the last of the Luthers, mad like all his race, "drew his butcher's knife across his own throat, first with one hand and then with the other, and fell almost headless on the floor at his offspring's feet." How the *Tablet* and Dr. Cullen will rejoice on hearing this awful story! What more just Nemises could have overtaken the family of the hated foe of Rome than that the last of his line should cut his throat with a butcher's knife "first with one hand and then with the other." It beats the story of the two Kilkenny cats.

The most amusing parts of Mr. Henry Mayhew's book are those in which he speaks of himself, contrasting his own dignity, position, and social importance, with that of the Eisenach people, doing duty *pro tem.* as "the Germans." From these autobiographical confidences we learn that Mr. Mayhew's father was "a simple London attorney, maintaining a plain and unpretentious English middle-class life," yet possessing a house far more "commodiously fitted and comfortably furnished" than the "paltry, gaudy, trashy residence of his pauper Royal Highness" the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. The dry fact of the case being that the pauper royal highness inhabits a mansion in every way superior to Buckingham Palace, so that the simple London attorney must be well housed indeed. But Mr. Mayhew's "own brother at Kew" is still better off. He "lives but in the same state as is customary with English professional gentlemen, yet his parks and gardens. . . . are a perfect Eden in comparison with the weedy, briary, ill-tended, and ill-arranged wildernesses belonging to his grand dukeship." Of Mr. Henry Mayhew's own houses, "parks, and gardens," no description is given; but the reader is duly informed that "in his school days he fraternized with the sons of the greatest people in the land." More brilliant still was his subsequent career, previous to the notable period above cited, when the fraternization and friendship with London beggars and London thieves formed the most eventful epoch of his life. But previously, "when we were a young midshipman in Calcutta, we had four black men to carry us about in our palanquin, to each of whom we paid a couple of shillings a month." This statement of the "four black men" and the "palanquin" will give the reader a notion of the height from which the great author looked down upon his fellow mortals in the "capital of Thuringia." He himself explains the giddy eminence:—"When such a man"—after "own brother at Kew" and "father a simple attorney," &c.—"when such a man comes into a foreign country, and finds the pretended nobles to be meaner, dirtier, and less civilized than even working shoemakers in England, he feels it his duty to tell the simple truth, and to let other nations know it." It is clearly impossible that "nations" should refuse to listen to "such a man," particularly when using "Gillott's broad-nibbed pens," together with "a just bottle of Stephens's writing fluid."

The prejudices and ignorance of foreign writers commenting upon English manners and institutions have produced many a false impression abroad, and Englishmen in their turn have often been hard upon foreign life and habits; but we do not think there exists another instance of such wholesale undiscriminating abuse of another people and a kindred race as Mr. Mayhew's monstrous and absurd libel upon the German nation. M. Ledru-Rollin, who viewed England from his Leicester-square garret, and was inspired by the sight to his famous "*Decadence de Angleterre*," is a flatterer and *couleur de rose* dreamer compared to Mr. Henry Mayhew, whose visions from the Eisenach lodgings are perfectly hideous. The passages above cited give but a faint notion of the frightful caricature, presented by this writer under the title of *German Life and Manners*. The book is not likely to do any harm in misinforming Englishmen, for both the utter absurdity of the sketches and the vulgarity of the style contain within themselves the strongest refutation of the work. Nevertheless, the mischief done by such publications is considerable, inasmuch as they lower the opinion of intelligent foreigners about the worth and dignity of our own literature. This is what happened when M. Ledru-Rollin's mildly absurd book was launched forth in this country, about thirteen years ago; and this is what will probably happen in Germany, should Mr. Mayhew's wild tirades and collections of Billingsgate adjectives ever travel so far. It is probable, however, that the Germans will know Shakespeare too well to allow Mr. Henry Mayhew the claimed "fellowship," although his father was an attorney, and he has a live brother at Kew, and was personally borne on the shoulders of four black gentlemen, to whom he paid *largesse* to the amount of a couple of shillings a month. It would be charitable to assume that Mr. Henry Mayhew penned his two big volumes while riding in his palanquin from Calcutta to Delhi, with the burning sun on his head and the fancied gripe of his two-shilling black men on his throat. Accepting this as a desirable fact, the two big volumes might bear the appropriate title of "A Nightmare View of Germany."

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—March 4th.

Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, from Khandalla.

Hebden, Lieutenant D., 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Khandalla.

Spottiswoode, Lieutenant D., 21st. Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.

Mayne, Lieutenant A. G., Central India Horse, on leave, from Goona.

Bartholomew, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, to join, from Carwar.

Jameson, Lieutenant C., Staff, on leave, from Lingasoogoor.

DEPARTURES.—March 4th.

Thompson, Lieutenant and Adjutant J., 72nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Mhow.

Renshaw, Captain R. W., 6th Dragoons, on duty, to Mhow.

Jameson, Lieutenant C., 2nd in command 4th Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, to Aurungabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.—March 4.

By Brigadier General T. Tapp, C.B.

The Committee of which Captain Morris, 15th Regiment N. I., is President, is dissolved.

Lieutenant Wilson, Quarter Master of the 21st Regiment N. I., is appointed to act as Interpreter to H. M.'s 28th Regiment, in the absence of a qualified subaltern, subject to confirmation.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 2nd March 1864.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

1-4 *Foot.*—Surgeon J. Gorringe to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

33*rd Foot.*—Assistant T. Quinlan to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

33*rd Foot.*—Captain F. G. Stapleton, for six months, from date of leaving his regiment to travel in India on private affairs.

72*nd Highlanders.*—Ensign W. F. Kelsey, from 1st March to 1st June 1864, to Lucknow, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

O *Battery 4th Brigade.*—2nd Captain Tasker, from 16th March to 15th April 1864, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to obtaining a furlough to Europe.

4th *Foot.*—Bt. Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Cameron, from 15th March to 1st May 1864, to proceed to Mahableshwar on private affairs.

56*th Foot.*—Captain A. W. Turner, from 17th February to 17th March 1864, to proceed to Bulsar on medical certificate.

95*th Foot.*—Lieutenant E. B. B. Andros, from 22nd Feby. to 24th March 1864, to proceed to Ghizree on medical certificate.

103*rd Foot.*—Captain E. A. Law, from 15th February to 15th March 1864, in extension to remain at Mahableshwar, on medical certificate. This cancels G. O. C. No. 140 dated 20th February 1864.

20*th Hussars.*—Major C. C. Hook, from 1st March to 31st March 1864, in extension on medical certificate.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 4th March 1864.

The crews of the *Berenice* and *Mahi* are to be sent to haul the *Sind* out of dock this evening.

The paymaster of the Floating Batteries is directed to pay the crew of the *Constance*, telegraph hulk, one month's advance.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
4	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat, March 3.
	Devastale	Nacoda	Damaun, Mar 2.
	Vestal	Nacoda	Damaun, Mar 3.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
4	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Maharaj (s)	Thearle	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac* from Surat.—Seven natives as 1st class; two natives as 2nd class; and 140 natives as deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—Meer Goolam Babakhan; and Assistant Surgeon Rogers.

The Steamer *Phloz*, W. Moylan, bound to Surat, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Lady Clarendon*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Rowena*, for London.
Brig *Peri* for Cannanore and Tellicherry.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	No offers.
To Hull	No offers.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday, 4th March, 1864.

London.

Havering—10 bags linseed, 15 cwt., Babajee Gunputrow and Co.; 20 packages fishmaws, 29-1-2 lbs., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 776 bags rapeseed, 957½ cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Forest Right—6 cases sundries, William Nicol and Co.; 150 bales wool, 450 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Rowena—loose buffaloe horns, 200 cwt., Grey and Co.

Liverpool.

Golden Dream—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co.; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Jeathanund Chelaram; 45 bales cotton, 157½ cwt., Champsy Ludha; 98 bales orchillaseed, 338-1-6 lbs. Ludha Sewjee; 103 bags surseseed, 154½ cwt., Cullianje Joetadass.

Lady Clarendon—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Vusunjee Ludha.

City of Agra—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy and Co.

Clydesdale—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Gangjee Cooverjee; 101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Bhimjee Samjee and Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Varesy Malljee; 33 bales cotton, 115½ cwt., Walljee Moolji.

Eagle—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., A. Bell and Co.; 200 bags country galls, 225 cwt., Damodhur Canjee.

Pegasus—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

Ellen Bates—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., C. Doongersidass.

City of Benares—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Cardwell Parsons and Co.

Robroy—4126 bundles coir yarn, 233-1-17 lbs., Cowasjee Eduljee.

Euxine—28 bales cotton, 98 cwt., Hurridass Cursondass.

Cimber—23 bales hemp, 89 cwt., Macnee and Co.; 1450 bundles coir yarn, 120 cwt., Thackersy Hurridass; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Varesy Mooljee.

Confidence—80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

War Cloud—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Damjee Hunsraz; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Tarachund Chelaram.

Flower of the Forest—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Khimjee Premjee.

Golden Empire—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Veerjee Nursee and Co.; 293 bundles surseseed, 146½ cwt., Damjee Pursotum; 100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

Bloomer—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Govindjee Megjee.

Africa—24 bales wool, 72 cwt., 46 bales cotton, 161 cwt., Girdhur Roopchund; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Maneck Bhimjee; 31 bales cotton, 108½ cwt., 67 bales wool, 201 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

Queen of the Seas—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Nessewanjee Maneckjee; 133 bales cotton, 465½ cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.

Thomas Seddon—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 67 bales cotton, 234½ cwt., Luckmon Mullar.

New York.

T. E. Lemon—85 bales coir yarn, 212½ cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 74 bales coir yarn, 185 cwt.; 152 bales wool, 156 cwt., Lee and Brown; 69 bales cotton, 200 cwt., Coupland and Co.

Inconstant—300 bales jute, 787 cwt., Gaddum and Co.; 150 bales hemp, 395 cwt., Morarjee Poonja.

St. Thomas.

Cicero—2,000 bags linseed, 3,000 cwt., Lyon Brothers and Co.

Bordeaux.

Victorine—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

J. J. Dossinaeer—68 cases sundries, Nowrojee Ardaseer; 2 cases clocks, Rogers and Co.

Rouen.

Gil Blas—11 bales cotton, 38½ cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

804 Coleroon, Duncan—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1184 Forest Rights, Thompson—W. Nicol & Co.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
1169 Rowena, Bilton—Fulcher Cooper & Co.
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
1090 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.

For Liverpool.

94 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
683 Ann Holzberg, McGuire—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
979 Baron Macauley—Ewart, Latham & Co.
324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1346 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
1478 Cimber, Burton—Cowasjee Manockjee & Co.
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 19)
679 City of Benares, McEvan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1482 Clydesdale,—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. l. Jan. 22)
972 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co.
850 Confidence, Herly—Classon & Co.
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1250 East, Callender—Blackwell & Co.
1010 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
1082 Euxine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
937 Flower of the Forest—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
1218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
893 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
833 Kildare, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.
1344 Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co.
990 Montrose, McIntyre—Lyon Brothers & Co.
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
782 Orso, Jones—Lawrence & Co.
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Godwin—Cornforth & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1082 Palinurus,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)
837 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
832 Rob Roy, Blacklock—Blay and Mackintosh.
697 Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
982 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1179 Thomas Seddon, Dodds—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
841 William Chandler, Miller—B. H. Gama & Co.

For Marseilles.

433 Tropique, Saing—Passmore & Co.

For New York.

1196 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)
420 Marion—Forbes & Co.
387 Minerva, Blanch—Volkart Brothers.
1064 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)

For Rouen.

432 Gil Blas, Gronard—Jules, Siegfried & Co.

For Havre.

630 Bailly de Suffren—Rustomjee Hormusjee Wadia.
491 Intimes, Geffiot.
690 Marie et Nelli, Angulean.—S. Tyebjee & Co.

For Aden and Suez.

Salsette, King.

St. Thomas for Orders.

1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.

For Bordeaux.

Victorine, Brateon—Jules, Siegfried & Co.

For Colombo.

655 Fort Regent, Fegeyt—Peel Cassels & Co.
345 Henrietta, Allan.

For Kurrachee.

Governor Higginson (s) Beyts—W. Nicol & Co.
989 St. Vincent de Paul.

For Persian Gulf.

443 Amber Witch (s), Stiffe.

For Akyab.

991 Pericles, (a) Fergusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.

For China.

1094 United Service (s) Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co.

For Calcutta.

Faize Allum.
1165 Startled Fawn, Tindall—Lyon, Brothers & Co.

For Malabar Coast.

429 Anne Reddin, Morrison.

For Madras.

Hamido.

Not Fixed.

824 Adriatic, Scott.
858 Anonyma, Cuthbertson, W. Nicol & Co.
Bombay Castle, (s) Wadge—B. I. S. N. Co.
646 Burlington, Howes—A. H. Huschke & Co.
510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
761 Caroline, Turner—Cohen & Co.
1303 Duncairn, Finlay, Cardwell Parsons & Co.
892 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.
1094 Edmund, Graham—Grey & Co.
439 Ellen Masters, Glover—H. M. Sedick & Co.
1094 Esmeralda (a) York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co.
364 Fatul Currim—H. M. Seedick.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee Sand & Co.
Hugh Rose, H. M. Sedick & Co.
3061 Kirkham, Routledge.—Lawrence & Co.
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
749 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.
Marian Moore, Munce.
Marie, Meyer.
606 Pearl, Andrews—H. M. Sedick.
1097 Palmerston, Wilson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
731 Percy Douglas, Hamon—W. & A. Graham & Co.
641 Robert Ritson, Brongh—A. H. Huschke & Co.
438 Souvenir—J. Siegfried & Co.
1031 Speedy, Stranack
Thule (s)
777 W. M. Peck (a)—Colson.
1015 William Carvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1120 Zambia, Willer—Rennie Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s Steamers.

Aden, Curling.
Jeddo, Gribble.
1350 Pottinger. (lai l up.)
2500 Simla.

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—February 24, *Fiery Cross*, Blaney, from Bombay 18th January, touched at Cannanore 1st February; *Aratoon Apcar*, DeSmidt, from Hongkong 5th February; *Ophelia*, Stickland, from Greenock 1st October, touched at Madras (date not given); *Cæsar*, Moyzes, from Pondicherry 11th February; and *Cheviot*, Morrison, from Singapore 25th October.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. to 2s. 3/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 2 5/16 to 3/8d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	218

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	152 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	1 prm.
Broker's Banking Company	20		15 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	42 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	98 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	175 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	......	50 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	164 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125		10 pr. ct.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	57 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited ... One whole Share comprising			Rs. 33,700 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	1,500		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,900	150 do.	Rs. 22,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G.I.P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000		Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800.
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Rs. 50 Nominal.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 350 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36	92
" Loan 1842-43	92
" Loan 1854-55	92
New Five per Cent. Loan	103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-7-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 300
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five-Franc Pieces	" 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (29th Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 615 to 617
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 585 to 590
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 585 to 590
New Oomravuttee	" 550 to 555
Old Compta, (ready.)	" 515 to 520
Old Dharwar Sawgined	" 600 to 605
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 535 to 540
New Veeravul	" 555 to 560
New Khandeish	" 520 to 535
New Poratchee	" 565 to 570
New Accote	" 580 to 585
New Mangalore	" 575 to 580
New Hinghunguat	" 620 to 625

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,360.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs. 6 2 to 6 3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 5 14 to 6 0
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 30 to 31
	" 33 to 34
Niger	" 27 to 28 Nominal.

BANK OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. Forman, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 1d. do.
3 do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do.	2s. 0½d. do.
1 do.	2s. 0½d. do.
On demand	2s. 0¼d. do.

Deposits.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 "
" 6 "	5 "
" 12 "	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

Advances.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " "	5 " "
Do. " 12 " "	6 " "

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do.	2s. 0d. do.
Do. at 3 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do.	1s. 11½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do.	1s. 11⅝d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 11th February 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Deposits.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital Two Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

Board of Directors.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq., *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.

Bankers.

London	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
Liverpool	Do. do.
Manchester	Do. do.
Scotland	The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three " "	2s. 0¾d. do.
Two " "	2s. 0½d. do.
One " "	2s. 0½d. do.
On demand	2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do.	5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do.	5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do.	4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0⅜d. "
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d. "
2 Do.	at 2s. 0⅛d. "
1 Do.	at 2s.
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅞d. "

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. 12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.— *Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0¼d. "
Sight	1s. 11⅞d. "
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-58 cts. "
3 Do. Do.	" 2-53 "
Sight	" 2-48 "

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto	4 do.
12 Ditto	5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.— *Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Byramjee Hormusjee. Cama, Esq.
Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.

Auditors.

Richard Latham, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London and County Bank.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d. per Rupee
" 4 do.	2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do.	2s. 1d. "
" 2 do.	2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do.	2s. 0½d. "
" On demand do.	2s. 0¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do.	4 do. do.
Do. 6 do.	5 do. do.
Do. 12 do.	6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do.	2s. 1d. "
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do.	2s. 0½d. "
" On demand	2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland do.	2s. 0d. "
On Ireland do.	2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11⅞d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits for 3 months	3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do.	4 " "
Do. 12 do.	6 " "

Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 10,000 at 7 per cent per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)— *Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office......London. | Branch Office......Edinburgh.
Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 1d. do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0½d. do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0½d. do.
" On Demand	2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes	2s. 0¼d. do.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

Remittance.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter

Exchange.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 "	at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. " Demand	2s. 0¼d. "
Do. Scotland "	2s. 0¼d. "
Do. Ireland "	2s. 0¼d. "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

Deposits.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight	3 "
Do. 6 "	4 "
Do. 12 "	5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
" Reading do.	" Bull's Eye Lanterns.
" Tent do.	" Hand do.
" Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.
Returns	Do. Do.
York Rivers	Do. Do.
Latakia	Do. Do.
Virginia Shag	Do. Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do. Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS " 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. " 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Farmesan
Stilton	Gunciso
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Berkley
Gueyre	

At 1¼ per lbs.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Parsnip.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Radish.
French Beans.	Sea Karl.
Artichokes.	Spinach.
Asparagus.	Turnip.

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

FOR SALE.

HORSE, HARNESS, AND GHARRIE.— Rs. 700, parted with for no fault whatever. The owner proceeding home by the Mail. Apply to the Office of this paper.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—An English roan cob *Granite*, 15 hands, sound, aged, quiet: has been carrying 18 stone and is up to any weight. Apply to Mr. GINGER.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and centralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE, being no longer required by the owner—

1 Open Carriage.
1 Four Seated Brougham.
1 Shigram (Collet.)
1 Pair Bay Arabs, over 14.2.
1 Very handsome Bay Arab Riding Horse, broken in for a Lady.
1 Handsome Grey Lady's Riding Horse.
Some English Harness, Saddles, &c.
1 Very fine Grand Piano by Broadwood.

Apply to Mr. GINGER, Girgaum, or to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have just re- received per *Myrtle* and other ships, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.

Fire Brick and Fireclay.

Portable Steam Engines, by Claxton and Shuttleworth, Bar and Plate Iron.

Joiners, Engineers and Contractors, Tools, &c. &c.

Metal Mart, Borree Bunder, February 1864.

DWYER & Co. have now to hand ex *Sunlee*, from Hongkong, another batch of real Camphorwood Chests of Drawers of sizes, some with writing desk and innumerable pigeon holes and drawers for papers. &c. Trunks of real Camphorwood in sets of four, (sold singly also) of sizes; Paper Boxes; Work ditto; Writing Desks; Trays; &c.

Finest Congoe in 6lbs. boxes.
Do. Souchong do.
Do. Flowery Pekoe in box of 4 canisters.

Preserves—Ginger, Chow-Chow, Citron, large and small Oranges.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London,—Cheese; Hams, Bacon, Poultry and Game, Potted Meats, Oxford and Truffled Sausages, French Pates, Ox Tongues, Pigs' Cheeks, Game and Pork Pies, Bloaters, Sardines, Salmon, Herrings, and preserved fish of every kind, Preserved Meat, Soups, Vegetables, &c., Fruits, in Noyeau and Brandy, Tart and Dessert Fruits, Turkey Figs, Prunes, Lemon and Orange Peel and Rings, Maccaroni, Vermicelli. A large assortment of Pipes, Tobacco, Snuff, Games, Fishing Tackle, and Miscellaneous articles, &c. &c.

Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow, yearly subscription 1 Guinea; and Major R. Gills' publication of 100 Stereogram of Views from the Caves of Adjunta and Ellora, Structural Temples in the Deccan, Landscape and Game printed by one of the first London firms, put up in a neat case, subscription £5 5s.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COHEN & Co.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

On TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 P. M., will be submitted to Public Auction, a large quantity of first Class Teak Squares, Planks and Boards in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to COHEN & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Coloured and Bleached Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.

1 Case Bead Necklace and Bracelets.

4 Boxes of Jewellery, consisting of Bracelets, Necklaces, Earrings, &c.

2 Cases containing Imitation Meerscham pipes, Cigar Tubes, Smoker's Companion, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Jars, China Cigar Stands, Beadworked Do., Silk Smoking Caps, China Match boxes, &c.

1 Case Glass Toys.

To close an account.

A quantity of Oilmanstores consisting of Cheese, Jams and Jellies, Sallad Oil, Pickle, Sauces, Tart Fruit, &c. &c.

Also the property of a gentleman not now requiring them.

A Double Barrel Gun in case by Samuel Nock.
A Colt's Revolver in case.
A Day and Night Telescope by Dolland.
A Saddle and Bridle.

Bombay, 5th March 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, T. Cloths, Jacconets, 25 cases of White Jacconets, 100 pieces in a case.

573. 1 Case of Net marked B. S. & Co. damaged by Salt wtater.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED RICE At 3 P.M.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 P.M., now lying on the Musjid Bunder, landed ex Royal Alfred—the following.

276 Bags of Damaged Rice.

Terms Cash.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes and 100 dozen best Sherry.

Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.
A few sets of best plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

3 Sets of Plated Mounted single Harness.
1 Ditto ditto double do.
A quantity of damaged Soap.
A few Gilt Hunting Watches.
22 Cases of T. Red Dresses and Chintz Scarfs.
20 Bales Grey Shirtings 8 to 8½ lbs.
On account of whom it concerns.
B. C. 409 418—10 Bales Turkey Red Twist No. 30.
" 419 428—10 do. do. No. 40.

At 1 P.M.

A very Elegant Park Phaeton quite New, just landed ex *Edmond Graham*, built to order by "Andrews" of Southampton, complete with Lamps, Pole, Shaft, &c.

A handsome light small new English-built Miniature Brougham by "W. Kinross" of sterling complete with Lamps, Cushions &c.

A light new English-built Waggonette by ditto with do.

A ditto ditto by "Cook" builder Alcester with do.

A Mail Phaeton.

SALE OF FIRST-RATE ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES, JUST LANDED.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following English-built Carriages, just landed ex *Percy Douglas*.

One first-rate light English-built Circular Glass-fronted Brougham, by "Bedford," Builder, London, with Lamps, Cushions, and Shaft.

A ditto ditto, by "Gage" 5, New Road, White Chapel, London.

A ditto ditto, by "Thrupp and Maberly," London.

A Child's double Perambulator.

Now on view at their Carriage Godown.

SALE OF PAPUD KHAR OR KHARA CHANEEA.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Mooltanee Lakeraj Kurrumchund, and on account of first purchaser Cadjee Premjee.

175 Cuppas of Papud Khara or Chaneea.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY'S BOREE BUNDER STATION.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1. P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Boree Bunder Station, a quantity or Unclaimed Articles consisting of Copper and Brass Pots, Beds, Pillows, Blankets, Hats, Accordian, Umbrellas, Walkingstick, Clothes, Travelling Tiffin Cases, Hunting Knife and several lots of Sundries.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, PICTURES, &c., AT No. 7, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 7, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Queen's Ware &c., of H. G. Briggs, Esq., (changing residence) amongst which are some very valuable paintings together with an assortment of very valuable Books.

Full particulars of which will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT CHOWPATTY.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Chowpatty, the valuable and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of W. W. Clover, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view two days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE AT POONA.

A very valuable and roomy Bungalow with Garden and large Compound. For full particulars apply to undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A pair of first rate Greyhounds, price Rs. 150.

Large Oil Cloth Carpets 75 by 18 and 72½ by 13 feet.

CARRIAGES.

A Cab Phaeton with Coach Box, Hind Foot Board, Lamps, Cushions, Apron, &c., built by Peters and Sons, London, in good order.

A light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

SADDLERY.

Just landed per ship *Canova*, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.
Letter Copying Books with index.
One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

TO LET IN THE BEST PART OF THE FORT.

Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices, sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th March 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE; Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, and Vessels in Port.—For rates of Premium and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls. For particulars apply to LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858	£196,148
Do. do. 1859	228,314
Do. do. 1860	262,977
Do. do. 1861	292,402

Reserved Fund, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Life Branch.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co. Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—Capital: £1,000,000.

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FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

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INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only*.

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company. (*Fire and Marine Branches.*)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland*,

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—

Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jacconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Black and Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine.
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chintz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Arcophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses.
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls.
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandrina" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jaconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenciennes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodies trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset. for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps.
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable color.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortoise shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety.
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c.
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no attention can be paid.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

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